FBIS DAILY REPORT
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ADN REPORTS END OF 'SOYUZ-83' EXERCISES

LD101816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- A joint command and staff exercise of the allied armies and fleets of the Warsaw Pact states, codenamed "Soyuz-83," was held on the territory of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea between 30 May and 9 June. The exercise was led by the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, Marshal Viktor Kulikov. During the exercises aspects of troop leadership and of cooperation between staffs of the allied armies and fleets in joint actions were practiced. [In a virtually identical report on the "Soyuz-83" exercises, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 10 June renders the preceding phrase: ...the cooperation between the staffs of the allied armies and navies needed for conducting joint operations were perfected.]

The aims of the exercise were achieved. [The Warsaw Domestic Service report ends at this point] The organization and course of the exercises have proved that the level of operative-technical training of the generals, admirals, and officers has improved.

The exercise contributed to further unifying and improving cooperation between the command staffs and led to the strengthening of the comradeship-in-arms between the members of the fraternal armies. The troops taking part in the exercise have returned to their bases.

POLISH DAILY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH CEMA

AU101020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk commentary: "The Paths of Economic Cooperation"]

[Text Poland's economic cooperation with CEMA states and the developing countries was the main topic of the Government Presidium's meeting on Monday. This topic is of special significance from many aspects; socialist economic integration within CEMA and economic contacts with the other group of countries are going to play a key role in the entire structure of Poland's economic relations with the world, both in the immediate and in the long-term future.

Although this is quite recent, let us recall that when Polish industry was cut off from imports of materials and supplies from the West, a considerable part of the gap that emerged was filled by additional supplies of raw materials from the CEMA countries, and above all from the Soviet Union. Let us recall that raw materials imports from the USSR have always been the foundation of our economy, covering over 40 percent of our foreign purchases. This foundation did not falter for one moment, not even during the most critical year of 1981. And one does not have to be reminded of how important supplies of Soviet oil, gas, ore, cotton, and cellulose are for the Polish economy.

The American sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, which also directly affected the other CEMA countries, introduced to the economic policy of all countries of the community an urgent need to strengthen socialist integration, to join forces, to adapt to the changed circumstances, and to counteract the effects of these circumstances.

The practical conclusion of this is that Poland has already started to reorient its economic ties for the sake of deepening trade and technological cooperation with the countries of the fraternal community. It turns out that there are many areas of joint activity here which promise good results. A further involvement in this new arrangement is of course only a matter of time, for it is a process which demands essential alterations. But we can already say today that the first significant results have been achieved. For instance, the participation of CEMA countries in our foreign trade has risen from 48.5 percent in 1981 to 53.6 percent now, while imports from these countries have risen from 55 to 63.5 percent.

Economists say that we are experiencing a fast revival of our economic credibility among the CEMA partners, which was subjected to a severe test during the months preceding December 1981. A good trade tempo with these countries is also being maintained this year. The forecasts of Polish "experts" saying that the socialist countries have lost their growth dynamics and that cooperation with them would not provide an impetus for the Polish economy turned out to be false. These forecasts had been spread by the radio station "Free Europe," among others.

In the published communique on the work of the Government Presidium, firm emphasis was laid on the fact that cooperation with the CEMA countries is of key significance for Poland. This is a stable cooperation, not subject to any conjuncture, based on plans, programs, and agreements covering many years, and respecting the principle of mutual advantages. Its value has been confirmed by the years-old practical functioning of CEMA, with the effect of this on Poland especially noticeable during the periods of accumulated difficulties.

A very one-sided interpretation made during the seventies of the slogan that Poland is open to the world often resulted in fascination over credits and Western technology, and left the important sphere of cooperation with the developing countries in the shadows. This was illustrated from the Sejm rostrum at the beginning of this year by means of the following comparison: In 1979, Bulgaria exported to the developing countries goods whose value was $134 per inhabitant of Bulgaria, while our own exports were barely worth $54 for every Pole. That is the scale of the reserves or the neglect, whichever way one wants to look at it.

In the meantime, many Third World countries, that are today experiencing increasingly greater payments difficulties in their trade with the developed West, are seeing an important partner in the socialist countries, a partner with enough modern technology at its disposal to make cooperation with it attractive. It is difficult to disagree that this is a circumstance that favors an activation of our economic relations with these countries, all the more since they are a potential source of imports of fuels, materials, and semi-finished articles. The principles confirmed by the Government Presidium envisage an increase in our economic activity with the Third World. This is also a kind of reorientation, which should serve the priority aims of our economy and bring advantages to our contractual partners.

As far as further progress in cooperation both with the CEMA countries and the developing countries is concerned, one cannot fail to notice the role of other factors. For instance, exporters, producers, and foreign trade services should change their way of thinking. For the times of easy Western credits, which made the easy life possible for a short length of time, should be firmly considered to be in the irretrievable past.

A glance at the structure of Poland's trade with the world indicates that we import many raw materials and will continue to do so. A considerable percentage of the raw materials we purchase from the Soviet Union is on credit. It would be quite simply impossible to maintain this situation on a long-term basis. Therefore our economy is going to undergo such fundamental changes that will create an export potential to match our import needs while at the same time improving the level of our materials management, which is still low.

The reorientation being discussed here does not mean moving away from cooperation with the the capitalist West. But any further development of economic relations with these countries depends above all on their renouncing their restrictions and discrimination against Poland and adopting a long-term solution to the payments problems advantageous to both sides. By the way, the voices of political realists in the West calling on the governments of these countries to adopt exactly this stance are being heard more and more often.

POLISH COMMENTARY ON FRENCH, UK NUCLEAR FORCES

LD130818 Warsaw PAP in English 0726 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 13 June -- Speaking of the French and British nuclear potentials, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said, "The two together form an impressive force, able to destroy almost entire Europe without aid from American nuclear forces".

The paper went on to say that "it is convienient for the United States and NATO to have such a force by their side, ready at a move of a finger to take part in every venture".

"In such a situation nobody is surprised by a stubborn opposition staged by France and Great Britain, supported by active participation of the United States, to the inclusion of those forces in a general package of Western nuclear weapons, the way the Soviet Union logically demands it to be done."

"Also, it was not incidental that the spring session of the NATO Council was held in Paris. It was aimed at showing, at least in this respect, the unity of views of NATO allies", concluded ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PREMIER CARCANI REJECTS GREEK MEETING OFFER

LD121125 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- Recently, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania, Adil Carcani received a letter from the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, in which a proposal is made on the convening of a meeting of the representatives of the countries of the Balkans to examine the question of the creation of a Balkan zone without nuclear weapons. Follow the reply letter of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania Adil Carcani:

His Excellency Mr Andreas G. Papandreu, prime minister of Greece

Honourable Mr Prime Minister:

I have the honor to inform you that I received your May 14, 1983 letter, through which you inform me of the preoccupation of the Greek people and government concerning the insecurity which exists in the world today and on a regional scale as well as your ideas on the possibility of creating a Balkan zone without nuclear weapons.

The Albanian Government shares your worries on the grave international situation. The dangers you mention are real, just as it indispensable that all the peace-loving governments and countries energetically operate to avoid these dangers. Every constructive step, which would contribute somewhat to the improvement of the situation in the Balkans and the world, has found and will always find support and understanding in the Albanian people and their government.

We are of the opinion that the source of tension and dangerous situation which exists in the world today is the aggressive policy from the positions of strength of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the political, economic and military pressure and their brutal interferences in the internal affairs of other states. It is evident that a militarist adventurous course has become predominant in the foreign policy of the imperialist superpowers. Not only that they have equipped their war machine with the most sophisticated weapons and have increased their military budgets in unimaginable proportions, but they have filled also Europe with military bases, with missiles and atomic weapons which are utilized by them as a means to enslave the peoples of our continent and to menace the other freedom-loving countries. The Mediterranean, the waters of which water also Albania and Greece, has been transformed into a militarized sea by the superpowers. The Balkans, too, has not been excluded from all this feverish warmongering activity.

It is common knowledge by now that in our peninsula there exist a number of factors which seriously endanger the security of all its countries and hinder in a considerable way the realisation of the aspirations of the Balkan peoples to live in peace and friendship among them. These dangers and obstacles come, first of all, from the international engagements of some Balkan states. Out of six states of our peninsula, two of them are members of NATO, two are members of the Warsaw Treaty. The People's Socialist Albania takes part in no political-military bloc, whereas the SFR of Yugoslavia is simultaneously linked with the two superpowers.

Our opinion, Mr Prime Minister, is that the security of peace in the Balkans cannot be achieved by ignoring or overcoming these realities. A summit meeting of the Balkan countries, or of whatever level, would actually be illusory and every decision which would be taken would have a mere declarative character. That is why our government cannot take part in a meeting which has as its aim the examination of a proposal on the creation of a zone without atomic weapons.

In the present situation of international relations of the Balkan states, the creation of a zone without nuclear weapons in this region would have no practical effect, either for the security of the Balkan countries, or that in the world.

Even if we suppose that the Balkan countries come to terms to create the zone without atomic weapons in their peninsula, will there be someone who would ask them, as far as the atomic weapons are possessed by the aggressive imperialist and social-imperialist powers, which have their plans and their expansionist and hegemonic aims?

Another legitimate question is raised: Have the Balkans escaped some time from the world wars or from the wars fought by different capitalist countries? Never. History shows that the imperialist powers have turned it into an apple of quarrel in their hands and have transformed it into an arena of war out of the will of the Balkan peoples.

It is only the struggle of the peoples of the world against the aggressive powers and their predatory policy and in defence of genuine peace which save mankind from the imperialist wars. This is our opinion and stand for a long time now and life has proved this.

If we speak of the denuclearisation of the Balkans, we must indispensably see who possesses the nuclear weapons and who does not possess them. The people's Socialist Republic of Albania does not possess such weapons, because it takes part neither in NATO, nor in the Warsaw Treaty. It has engated itself neither in the armament race nor in that of conventional weapons, as the others do. With its stated position, Yugoslavia too, must not have nuclear weapons, whereas Greece, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria possess these weapons in the function of their participation in these military treaties.

That is why, before speaking of the creation of a zone without atomic weapons in the Balkans, the states of our peninsula must be put in equal conditions, that is, they ought to be linked with no military bloc.

Besides this, I would like to point out, Mr. Prime Minister, that at a time when it is spoken on the lessening of the danger of war and the turning of the Balkans into a zone without nuclear weapons, in Greece for more than 40 years, is still in force the so called "law of the state of war with Albania," a completely groundless and absurd law which is discarded by the simplest logic and is denounced by the Greek people themselves. The Greek people know well that the Albanian people have never fought against them. The non-abrogation of such an unlawful act, which constitutes a unique case in the relations among the states, hinders the creation of the equal conditions and of the atmosphere, about which you rightly, Mr Prime Minister, express the preoccupation in your letter. There can be no general security of the Balkans without the security of each country.

We hold that in the actual political conditions the road of the solutions of the problems of peace and security is not that of the meetings and conferences. Their inutility was also proved by the conference on the European security. Some particular circles had the illusions that the signing of the Helsinki charter and the Madrid meetings would eliminate the political-military tensions and peace in Europe would strengthen.

Life proved that, contrary to what has been pretended and, as the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has constantly stressed, Europe today is less secure than ever and under the constant political and military threat of the imperialist superpowers and the atomic war they foment.

We are of the opinion that for the creation of the necessary premises for the holding of Balkan political meetings and conferences it is indispensable to take concrete steps for the expulsion of the foreign troops from the Balkan countries, to liquidate the foreign military bases, to denounce the political-military treaties of NATO and Warsaw Treaty, to refuse the supply and the repair of the ships of the military-naval fleets of the superpowers as well as to strongly oppose the policy of interference on the part of the superpowers in the internal affairs of each Balkan country and their machinations to introduce the spirit of confrontation. At the same time, it is indispensible that each country make constructive efforts and steps for the normal development of collaboration between the Balkan countries on the basis of the policy good neighbourliness and the principles which govern the relations between sovereign states.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania rigorously implements these requirements in its policy. It has publicly proclaimed that it refuses to participate in any aggressive political-military bloc or pact, it has pronounced itself against the armament race, against the nuclear armament and the atomic umbrella of the superpowers. It has prohibited in constitution the granting the military bases to the foreign powers and has solemnly declared that no evil will come to the neighbouring peoples and that their freedom will never be put in jeopardy from the Albanian territory. The Albanian people and their government are for the complete halt of the production and for the destruction of all the existing nuclear weapons. We support the idea that not only the Balkans but the entire Europe and mankind be protected from the atomic weapons.

I express the hope, Mr Prime Minister, that the Greek Government will understand correctly the viewpoints of the Albanian Government concerning the acute political problems facing our region. Proceeding from the sentiments of friendship existing between our two peoples and countries and the general interest, we considered it as reasonable to express openly and without any reserve our opinions, being convinced that we are serving in this way the cause of genuine peace, stability and security in the Balkans.

I avail myself of the opportunity, Mr Prime Minister, to point out that the Albanian Government attaches special importance to the development of the relations of good neighbourliness between Albania and Greece. We will preserve and constantly develop the traditional friendly relations which exist between our two peoples. Our government will spare no effort to cary further the friendly collaboration between the two countries and that good neighbourliness always prevail between them, something which is to their reciprocal advantage and peace in our peninsula.

Accept, Mr Prime Minister, the expression of my highest consideration.

Adil Carcani, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Tirana, June 9, 1983

SOVIETS SIGN TOURIST PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

AU111405 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 11 Jun 83

["Soviet 'Tourists' in Yugoslavia, Too" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA) -- The news agency TANJUG reports that on the basis of a Yugoslav-Soviet protocol, about 54,000 Soviet tourists will come to Yugoslavia during 1984.

This proves what we foresaw in our news item dated June 2, which said that on the basis of a Yugoslav-American agreement, the American military personnel and their families in Europe, nearly 500,000 people, will "rest" in Yugoslavia. We said in that news item that after the Americans, the Russians will come, too, in Yugoslavia, because both sides are in need of "rest".

THATCHER VICTORY FAVORS 'CONFRONTATION'

AU101525 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By BTA Observer Todor Stoyanov: "Victory Boding Problems"]

[Text] Sofia, June 10 -- Mrs Margaret Thatcher's electorial victory in yesterday's general parliamentary elections is not a surprise.

The ballot-box outcome does not open up optimistic vistas. To the contrary, they fill one with serious apprehensions of a further deviation of the British policy from a realistic course in both the home and foreign sphere, a course that the country needs so badly.

Choosing the most appropriate moment for elections, determined mainly by the temporary suppression of the inflation process, as well as by the internecine wars in the ranks of the Labour Party, the Tories grabbed the majority of the seats in the House of Commons.

Other factors also helped it. One of them is the awakened nationalistic feeling after the Falkland war, and the illusion suggested by Mrs Thatcher that the Falkland episode was putting an end to the period of retreat for the British nation. It is close to mind to assume that the nostalgia over imperial moods has united a substantial part of the voters around Mrs Thatcher.

Time will disperse the illusion that the battle for the desertous Falkland Islands has put the end to the postwar decline of Britian. The realities remain: Britain is changed, the world is change -- what used to be won't be back.

The attempts at galvanizing the previously experienced are, on top of everything, extremely dangerous because the Tories connect them with the rash bellicosity and subjecting the British policy to the policy of Mr Reagan.

This road is extremely perilous for both Britain and the continent. The U.S. missiles on British land and all other steps which will lead the country to the further involvement in the arms race will weaken the British policy.

Nowadays it is so that width, future and efficiency of the policy are given not by the militaristic efforts but those who weaken the confrontation and help the process of return to detente.

Through the militant course the Tories will also bring new social disasters for the majority of the British people: a growing unemployment and the next in a series jump in the inflation process.

The five-year mandate Mrs Thatcher obtained through the ballot-box victory, will favour the cause of the confrontation and, on top of everything, will have an extremely bad effect on the realistic trends in West European policy.

MATERIALS ON BULGARIAN-SOVIET AMITY CONFERENCE

Leaders in Attendance

AU101009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Summary] "The Fifth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement continues at Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today. A short while ago the delegations and guests to the conference very cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was accompanied by Aleksandur Lilov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Misho Mishev."

Various delegates of various Bulgarian okrugs, economic leaders, and others conveyed greetings to the conference.

Last Session

AU101614 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, attended the final sitting of the Fifth National Conference of the Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Movement.

In the course of two days the participants in it discussed the report delivered on the activity of the national Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee, the future tasks of the committee and the draft of "Main Principles of the Activity and Structure of the National Committee and the Committees on Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship". Stress was laid on the role of the nation-wide Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Movement in developing and deepening the inter-relations of the two fraternal countries, its establishing as a component of the political system of society. Backing was rendered once again to the jointly adopted course of the BCP and the CPSU on all-round cooperation and getting closer together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The conference approved the proposed "Main Principles of the Activity and Structure of the National Committee and the Committees on Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship".

The previous chairman of the National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee, Mr Nacho Papazov, was reelected.

The participants in the conference adopted an appeal to the movement's organisations, societies, institutes and associations for friendship and cultural relations with the USSR, to the friends of the Soviet Union all over the world for uniting the efforts for defending peace, to obstruct the road to the war.

The appeal reveals alarm over the serious exacerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of the USA and NATO.

In this complicated international situation the USSR and the other socialist community countries are pursuing their peace-loving Leninist course consistently and with perseverance. It springs from the very essence of socialism, the appeal reads in part.

An all-embracing, realistic and concrete programme for removing the death danger hanging over the planet, is contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, approved in January 1983.

The appeal conveys a conviction that the millions-strong international army of staunch friends of the USSR will back up the Prague Declaration and the new Soviet peace initiatives with fresh vigour, will assist in the fulfilment of the extremely important proposals for doing away with the threat of a nuclear-missile war hanging over mankind, for permanent peace and security on the planet.

## Meeting With Politburo

AU101905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting was held at the Boyana residence tonight between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the newly elected leadership of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

All those present greeted with particular cordiality Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to our country.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, headed by Anatoliy Yegorov. Delegates from other fraternal socialist countries also attended the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov welcomed those present and pointed out that the BCP Central Committee has always considered friendship with the Soviet Union a vital cause and a task of primary importance, that the BCP has always devoted particular care and attention to the development of the invigorating Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated the that Fifth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement shows that the movement has raised its activities to a qualitatively new level, which should be adequate to meet the requirements and historical tasks that are now facing this movement in connection with the further drawing closer together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in his speech, once more congratulated the newly elected All-National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and wished the members fruitful work in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the Fifth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

## Zhivkov Receives Soviet Chairman

AU101839 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, has received Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Fifth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

Their discussion, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was devoted to the comprehensive intensification of the fraternal friendship of the two peoples.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

AU101611 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. In a warm, comradely atmosphere they discussed questions of planning, cooperation, and integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the economic sector. Later on, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Nikolay Baybakov departed our country.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT GDR 'SECOND HALF OF JUNE'

AU101840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR in the second half of June at the invitation of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PRODUCTION QUALITY PROBLEM

AU091614 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 June, pages 1 and 2, carries a 6,000-word roundtable discussion entitled "Exemplary Discipline -- High Quality." The discussion, "organized together with the Committee on State and Public Control," consists of statements by the following figures: Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Welfare of the Council of Ministers; Lilyana Vasileva, first deputy minister of light industry; Ekaterina Marinova, deputy minister of internal trade and public services; Petur Tsibranski, main secretary of the Ministry of Chemical Industry; and Vladimir Lambrev, deputy chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control.

Nacho Papazov dwells exclusively on improving production quality. He maintains that "high quality is impossible without modern equipment," and demands "better control and measurement of production."

Toncho Chakurov states that "now, after the speech by Comrade Todor Zhikvov, we are looking at our work differently, to improve production quality." In his opinion, the issue of improving production quality is very important in the machine-building industry, "because this industry influences the results in all other branches of the national economy."

Georgi Evgeniev focuses on discipline. He maintains that "the equipment is in operation only 80 percent of the scheduled time," and that "35 percent of the cases in which the machines were not in operation involve violations of the plan, technological and production discipline." He also maintains that "there is a clear relationship between strengthening discipline and improving quality of production."

Lilyana Vasileva takes the same approach and connects the strengthening of discipline with the improvement of quality. She demands "better training of the cadres" as one way of improving quality.

Ekaterina Marinova focuses on improving services. She regrets the lack of plan fulfillment and states that "by observing contractual discipline, better conditions will be created in the domestic market."

Petur Tsibranski views "the introduction of new highly efficient vanguard equipment" and "the accelerated introduction of scientific-technological progress" as preconditions for improving quality.

Vladimir Lambrev dwells on people's control as an instrument for improving quality and strengthening discipline. He points out that "in future inspections by the Committee on State and People's Control, special stress will be put on inspecting the quality of production."

RADIO REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 5-11 JUNE

AU111407 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 5 and 11 June, as noted in parentheses, reports the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended and conveyed greetings at the international architects biennal meeting in Sofia. (0900 GMT 6 June) Yordanov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Veliko Turnovo on the 60th anniversary of the 1923 June uprising. (0900 GMT 9 June)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, attended and chaired a conference of the Sofia city party committee. (1500 GMT 6 June) Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended the opening ceremony on the period of youth creative activities in Sofia. (1730 GMT 7 June)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended and spoke at the conference of the Fatherland Front leadership with officials from various provinces. (1730 GMT 8 June)

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, attended a BCP veterans' meeting in Pleven. (1930 GMT 10 June)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Soviet Academician Anatoliy Yegorov. (1930 GMT 10 June)

## SLOVAK SR ALLOWS PURCHASES FROM SMALL GROWERS

AU091315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The Ministry of Trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) has issued an amendment, valid as of 1 June 1983, according to which socialist organizations conducting retail trade and public catering activities may purchase vegetables and fruit from small growers. They may use the purchased fruit and vegetables for their own consumption, but may also sell them.

On receiving the produce, the purchasing organization will assess both the quality of the produce and its quality rating according to appropriate technical norms, and also whether they are not detrimental to the health. The purchased produce must be suitable for human comsumption.

The organizations may purchase produce from citizens:

-- for fixed procurement prices, when purchased by retail shops for resale;

-- for fixed retail prices, or else for retail prices marked down by an appropriate trade reduction, if the organizations are entitled to it;

-- for prices agreed on with the citizens, in cases of produce where the price is negotiated between the supplier and the consignee; but these prices must not be higher than the valid retail prices.

Increasing fruit and vegetable consumption, particularly during the production period and in public catering, was limited by the price creation system valid to date which fixes prices for the winter and summer periods. In order to react more flexibly to changes in the retail prices, the SSR's Ministry of trade on 5 May 1983 transferred the activities in determining temporarily lower calculation prices of vegetables and fruit when there is a surplus of them from the District National Committees to the public catering organizations, which may thus determine lower caluclation prices (and simultaneously the sales prices).

It is desirable for the public catering organizations to fully utilize this opportunity in the coming production period.

## ROLE OF PRIVATE FARMERS IN CZECH SR SURVEYED

AU100958 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by F. Crkva of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Czech Socialist Republic: "Great Yields From Small Gardens and Plots; the Work Results of Small Growers and Breeders"]

[Excerpts] In the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan [1976-1980], annual vegetable procurement in the Czech Socialist Republic from both agricultural organizations and small growers averaged 389,000 tons. Of this, small growers alone accounted for 25,000 tons (6.4 percent). In 1981, total vegetable procurement amounted to 400,000 tons, of which 9.2 percent came from small growers; in 1982, it amounted to 457,000 tons, of which 11.9 percent were from small growers.

In 1982, small growers increased their share especially in the procurement of cucumbers for pickling (41.4 percent), cucumbers for salad (25.7 percent), tomatoes for consumption (18 percent), kohlrabi (34.1 percent), and garlic (61.9 percent).

The procurement of fruit from small growers fluctuates both in terms of volume and in terms of its share in total procurement. This is not only due to the growing procurement from socialist organizations as a result of the increasing fruit production in intensively run orchards (apples, peaches, morello cherries) but also a consequence of direct sales by small growers to consumers. This involves some attractive kinds of fruit, such as apricots and strawberries.

In 1981, fruit procurement declined from an average of 208,000 tons in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to 116,000 tons, but in 1982 it reached 319,000 tons. In the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the share of small growers in fruit procurement was 64.4 percent; in 1982, they accounted for 61.5 percent of fruit procurement.

The procurement of animal products, especially of animals for slaughter, from small breeders is not as crucial as their vegetable production. In 1982, despite a significant increase, small breeders accounted for only 1.8 percent of the total procurement of animals for slaughter in the Czech Socialist Republic.

In spite of this, their breeding represents a signficant contribution to the market, especially because of the growing self-supply with meat (this concerns poultry, but also pork and lamb) and because of the procurement of geese and rabbits from small breeders. In 1982, the share of pigs in the private sector increased to 6.65 percent of the total number, the share of sheep to 68.03 percent, and the number of rabbits increased from 14 to 16 million.

The consumption of poultry from self-supply increased from 0.54 kg per capita in 1981 to 0.64 kg in 1982 and self-supply thus accounts for about 5 percent of the total consumption of poultry. Self-supply with pork increased from 4.27 kg per capita in 1980 to 4.71 kg in 1982. Self-supply thus accounts for almost 10 percent of total pork consumption.

However, the introduction of contractual fattening is also positively reflected in the procurement of animals for slaughter for public supplies. The procurement of cattle for slaughter increased from 15,730 head in 1981 to 24,353 head in 1982; the procurement of sheep for slaughter from 52,459 to 88,309; the procurement of geese from 27,365 to 30,723; and the procurement of rabbits from 485,000 to 504,000. Of all animals for slaughter procured on the basis of contractual fattening, the procurement of pigs for slaughter has been the lowest. In 1980, only 404 pigs were procured; and in 1982, 1,215 pigs. The contribution of private breeding of pigs is more notably manifested in self-supply.

## HAVLIN ON SCIENTISTS' 'POLITICAL EDUCATION'

LD090956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at today's session of the General Assembly of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. He praised the academy's work from the 16th party congress, and particularly praised its effort for a purposeful concentration of efforts and resources for research on the decisive tasks, stemming from the main guidelines on the development and application of science in the Seventh 5-year Plan. He recalled the need for the academy's increased attention to the purposeful, specialized and political education of scientists. He stressed that even for our highest scientific institution, the rule of high demands on management and organizational work, on scientists' social responsibility, and on the quality and effectiveness of all work is valid. At all the academy's places of work it is necessary to introduce a natural but very demanding inspection of the work, and it is necessary more resolutely than to date to use time-determined work contracts.

Talented and truly capable scientific, research, and technological workers must have guaranteed prospects at work and must be more involved in tackling problems concerning the entire society, Comrade Josef Havlin said at today's Academy of Sciences general meeting.

LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH MEETING AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD102224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of Czechoslovak youth with the representatives of the CPCZ and the state culminated in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle in Prague today. About 600 young people from all regions of the republic cordially welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present at the meeting were departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal, Czech, and Slovak governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the National Front Central Committee of the Czech and Slovak National Front, and social organizations; and other personalities from our political and public life.

The Czechoslovak youth delegation included Heroes of Socialist Labor, leading young workers and farmers, representatives of the intelligentsia, artists, sportsmen, students, and apprentices, officials of the Socialist Union of Youth, of the Pioneer organization, and members of the Armed Forces.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

LD100738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association with Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, staff of the embassy, and representatives of other Soviet organizations in Prague today was devoted to the issues of deepening mutual cooperation. Lubomir Prochazka, a department head of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present at the deliberations. Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, expressed thanks for the help that the association receives from the embassy. He went on to speak about the current activity of the association, which is oriented, above all, toward explanation of Soviet foreign policy. He appreciated also the contribution of the workers of the Soviet Embassy, consulates, and the other Soviet organizations in our country to the successful course of the Leninist discussion on the topic "peace is the most valuable thing."

Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin stressed the importance of the creative activity of the Presidium and the members of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in acquainting the Czechoslovak general public with the life and work of the Soviet people. He emphasized the meritorious work of the mass organizations and bodies of the National Front in preparation of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 10 JUNE

LD110229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received at Cernin Palace in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly talk they assessed some issues of mutual cooperation and topical issues concerning current international developments.

MOSCOW CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT, DEPARTS

LD120224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, led by Leonid Borisov, its secretary, flew from Prague back to Moscow today. The delegation was in our capital on a working visit on an invitation by the CPCZ city committee. During the visit the representatives of the two party organizations exchanged experiences of party work in the areas of industry and construction industry. The Soviet guests also visited the builders of the Prague Metro, acquainted themselves with the reconstruction and completion work on the National Theater, the Palace of Culture and some housing complexes in Prague.

COLOTKA RECEIVES POLAND'S MALINOWSKI 10 JUNE

LD110604 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. In a friendly talk both representatives informed each other about further possibilities for Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, particularly in the agriculture and food industry.

BILAK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL

LD100944 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 9 Jun 83

Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from Lisbon to Prague tonight. The delegation visited Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV DELEGATION TO VISIT IN LATE JUNE

LD101818 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR in the second half of June. It is to be headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

CONTINUING REACTION TO EXPULSION OF ROLAND JAHN

ADN Announcement

LD110235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 10 Jun (ADN) -- On 8 June Roland Jahn left the GDR as a result of an application for emigration to the FRG, which was granted by the relevant authorities of the GDR.

DPA Reports Protest

LD101259 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (DPA) -- In a letter to the GDR State Council, the members of the Jena Peace Community have protested against the forcible expulsion of Roland Jahn, aged 29. The authorities had "forcibly ignored" Jahn's wish to remain in the GDR, says the letter, released in Berlin today. According to available information, the text of the letter, addressed to the State Council and the Interior Ministry of the GDR, reads: "We protest against the expulsion of Roland Jahn during the night of 7 June. In prison and under psychological pressure, Roland Jahn requested emigration to Berlin (West). He disavowed the request after his early release from prison.

"His wish to continue to live in the GDR was forcibly ignored by the authorities and can be understood by us only as a sign of arbitrary action and misuse of power against critics. This monstrous use of force is clearly directed against the policy of peace and detente of our state. By actions of this kind against citizens of the GDR we feel ourselves deeply threatened and insecure. We call on the GDR Government to reverse the forcible expulsion of our friend Roland Jahn."

"Jena Peace Community -- Jena, 8 Jun 83"

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD ENDS IN EAST BERLIN

AU081125 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 6 Jun 83 p 1

[NZ Report: "Evangelical Church Union Synod in Berlin Ended: Approval of Parson's Service Law and a More Intensive Community: Statement of Synod President"]

[Summary] "Berlin (NZ) -- The extraordinary session of the Sixth Evangelical Church Union [EKU[ Synod -- GDR area -- ended in Berlin on Saturday after 2 days of deliberations.

The synod members from five Evangelical land churches decided to adopt the parson's service law of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. Thus, another important step was taken toward a uniform person's service law for all the eight Evangelical land churches in the GDR.

"Another key issue at the synod session was the debate about a closer community of Evangelical land churches and church associations in the GDR. After a discussion that was in part conducted in a controversial manner, the synod members approved a draft decision in which the objective of achieving closer community is maintained and in which the next few steps toward such a community are described. At the same time, the synod has announced its readiness to continue the decision making procedure required for this purpose, which had been halted by the EKU member church of Berlin Brandenburg last year, a procedure which that church wishes to resume again."

Superintendent Herbert Krapinski, president of the synod, stressed that more and more congregations and churches realize that the responsibility for peace is part and parcel of the service of the churches. It is necessary to point out the exacerbation of the situation in Europe and the growing threat to peace caused by the escalation of more and more new and dangerous weapons systems.

"The president, who in his statement adopted a proposal submitted to the synod, expressed concern that the understanding achieved in Helsinki on security and cooperation would be terminated through the deployment of additional means of mass destruction in Europe. The synod members approved the statement in a decision and enjoined the EKU Council to adopt an appropriate position."

GUESTROW SYNOD RESOLUTION ON OBJECTORS

LD111459 Hamburg DPA in German 1416 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Guestrow, 11 Jun (DPA) -- The general synod of the United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the GDR (VELK) has called for less classification of others as enemies, including those in internal politics, and an end to "black-and-white contrasts." Peace, education, and commitment to peace are necessary, says a synod resolution adopted on Saturday at the end of its meeting in Guestrow in Mecklenburg. Thus the synod is adopting statements made in the report of the acting leading bishop in the VELK, Thuringian land Bishop Werner Leich.

World peace is linked to the peacefulness of the individual, it adds. This connection explains "the concern of our young people about their future life." A state that wants to consistently support peace has to have understanding for young people and should not "push them through harsh countermeasures into confrontation or confirm them in it."

The synod also adopted from the bishop's report the assurance that the church backs the conscientious decision of the individual, whether he belongs to the church or not. It continues: "We advocate that respect be shown to conscientious objectors, of the construction soldier having the same professional opportunities as the soldier who bears weapons." In its support for peace outside and inside, a state demonstrates its real strength and permanence.

GDR CHURCH OFFICIAL CITED ON PEACE ISSUE

LD111348 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Hanover, 11 Jun (DPA) -- In the view of deputy chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, Consistorial President Manfred Stolpe (East Berlin), the peace issue will become the acid test of the church's unity in East and West. According to the organizers of the 20th German Evangelical Church conference on Saturday, Stolpe, speaking during the Conference of European Churches in Hanover, argued that particularly the German churches should formulate a joint overall position on the church's responsibility for peace "which demands the ideal and states that is possible." In Stolpe's view, the churches should "become effective" with a unified voice and not add a dispute among themselves to the dispute between the states. Approximately 117 churches in East and West Europe belong to the Conference of European Churches. Stolpe emphatically asked all those in positions of responsibility in the West to take note of the effects on the GDR people when they decide on the deployment of missiles. Further arming in Western Europe will necessarily cause further arming in the East. The militarization of GDR society and further economic strains on the people will be inevitable. Stolpe said: "Over and above this, I fear that the end of the dialogue between the two camps would also make the dialogue within the GDR more difficult. Those who think independently will have a difficult time."

ROSTOCK CHURCH CONFERENCE: 'DARE TO TRUST'

DPA Report on Opening

LD111513 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Rostock, 11 Jun (DPA) -- At the start of the Evangelical Church conference in Rostock, it is already clear that a great number of young people are attending. The organizers say that the number of registered participants totaled approximately 3,000 people on Saturday morning. Approximately 3,000 people came to the "opening evening" on Friday in St Mary's Church. The seven regional church conferences in the GDR in the Luther Year, of which the one in Rostock is the second, are under the joint motto of "Dare To Trust." The Rostock church conference, which is being held together with the Land Churches of Mecklenberg and Greifswald, will end on Sunday afternoon with a service in a big parking lot in the city.

On Saturday morning in the main discussion of the church conference theme in the Rostock congress hall, superintendent Christopher Magirius from Karl Marx-Stadt referred to the powerlessness of the church in the GDR, to the trust it nevertheless enjoys, and to the exaggerated state concern about security. The powerful should show more trust in those they govern: "Trust brings greater closeness and more security." For security reasons, people are "often prosecuted with undue means," in many cases no reasons are given for the rejection of an application. If the authorities let it be seen "that they allow themselves to be criticized, that they are even open to criticism from outside, then they are trusted."

Bishop on Nuclear Arms

LD121132 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Rostock, 12 Jun (DPA) -- During the final church service of the evangelical church conference in Rostock, Heinrich Rathke, Mecklenburg regional bishop, has questioned the old security concepts.

Our forefathers know that arms and guards do not equate with peace, Rathke said in his sermon in Rostock's big square. The bishop questioned whether "more striving for security" might not be "in vain."

Rathke added: "Why put whole countries under arms and teach them to hate each other when there already are gigantic armies in existence?" He recalled the conferences of church representatives in Moscow and Sweden which issued the warning to all countries and governments that it is a crime against mankind "to continue to posses nuclear arms, to use them as a threat, and to increase them."

The Rostock church conference was the second of the seven regional church conferences in the GDR during Luther Year held under the joint motto "Dare To Trust." Just as the Thuringia church conference in May there was also a strong contingent of young people in Rostock. Several thousand participants in the final event arrived by special trains today from the Mecklenburg and Greifswald regional churches and a number of Brandenburg church districts.

Call for Peace

LD121956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Rostock, 12 Jun (ADN) -- The Evangelical Church Conference in Rostock ended today with a church service. The motto of the event in the square at the fishermens' bastion in the center of the Area (Bezirk) town was the theme of the church conference: "Dare To Trust." Speaking to several thousands of Christians, especially from the regional churches of Mecklenburg and Greifswald, as well as to ecumenical guests from nine countries, Bishop Heinrich Rathke praised the people's striving for peace. He described the stockpiling of yet more nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity.

The participants at the church service opposed the foolishness of anticommunism, which blocks the path to peace. In international relations the old logic of deterrence must be replaced with the new commonsense policy of partnership.

In a concluding "word of mission," Bishop Horst Gienke underlined that the call "Dare To Trust" went out to all peoples and nations in East and West. Peace can only be strengthened through trust.

REPORT ON SENTENCING OF NAZI OFFICER BARTH

AU091216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 83 p 2

[ADN report on ending of trial against former SS First Lieutenant Heinz Barth in Berlin City Court on 7 June]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday the former first lieutenant of the fascist SS armed forces Heinz Barth was sentenced by the Berlin City Court to life imprisonment for various war crimes and crimes against humanity and to permanent deprivation of civic rights. Before the Criminal Court No. 1, a city court director Heinz Hugot, who chaired the 7-day main trial, substantiated this decision with the defendant's severe personal guilt which was proven beyond doubt. In the summer of 1942 Barth participated in the murder of 92 Czechoslovak women and men in Czechoslovakia, which was occupied by the Nazis; in three cases he was the one doing the shooting, and in one case as a guard. As a second lieutenant of the SS armed forces, he participated in the destruction of the French village Oradour-sur-Glane on 10 June 1944. Here 642 residents, including 202 children, were murdered.

Since it started on 25 May, the trial has been followed with great attention by the international public. Journalists from numerous countries reported in detail on the course of the main trial which took place in an objective, businesslike, and very scientific way. The foreign press has underlined the consistency with which the GDR has acted against Nazi and war criminals since the very beginning. Up to the judgment in the Barth case, on today's territory of the GDR altogether 12,868 war criminals and criminals against humanity have been sentenced in accordance with international law.

Above all, the French public followed with satisfaction the trial at the Berlin City Court. Five survivors of the massacre of Oradour appeared as witnesses and other witness statements were submitted to the court in writing. The French ambassador to the GDR, Maurice Deshors, attended the pronouncement of judgment in the court room, in which all seats were occupied.

With its decision in the public main trial, the Berlin City Court followed the statutes of the Nuremberg International Military Court, the constitution, and the penal code of the GDR, as well as the UN convention on the nonapplication of limitation stipulations for Nazi and war crimes. The opinion of the court stresses that the crimes against the Czech and French people that were being tried were committed nearly four decades ago, but they have never been put out of the mind of peace-loving people. "They stay alive as an oppressing experience of history, because only the constant reflection of this cruel time and its causes as well as the certainty of a just penalty for those who are responsible for such war crimes and crimes against humanity -- irrespective of the period of time in which the law reaches the culprit -- protect peoples against the repetition of such barbarism," the opinion states.

The crimes of the accused are of extraordinary severity. They are characterized by unscrupulous disrespect for life and the dignity of mankind. This attitude is rooted in fascism. The defendant acted deliberately in all aspects of the deed. The counsel for the prosecution proceeded from this fact and the defense, too, fundamentally agreed. The criminal guilt of the defendant was established by his deliberate decision to kill members of other nations only because they wanted to claim their right to existence and were not sufficiently pliant to the fascist occupiers or -- as in France -- tried to defend their homeland.

On behalf of the GDR people, to whom peace and humanity are supreme principles, the court therefore decided in agreement with the proposal of the general prosecuting attorney.

The defendant has the right to appeal against the judgment.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER MEETS POLISH COUNTERPART

AU091321 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Tuesday Professor Doctor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, conducted a friendly exchange of views with Professor Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) of the Polish People's Republic."

During the meeting the interlocutors briefed each other about the tasks and activities of the GDR National Front and of PRON in the further building of the socialist society.

It was stressed that the comprehensive strengthening of both allied socialist states constitutes an important factor for the preservation and safeguarding of peace. "It is above all important to prevent the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe."

Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz and Prof Jan Dobraczynski agreed to cultivate close relations between the GDR'S National Front and PRON.

"Werner Kirchhoff, vice president and chairman of the secretariat of the National Council of the GDR National Front, also attended the talks."

SED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

LD101120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Jun (ADN) -- In Helsinki today, Erkki Liikanen, the secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, and Erich Mueckenberger, the chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Politburo, affirmed their determination to continue the struggle for peace, for the curbing of nuclear arming, and for disarmament, and renewed strength in view of the present aggravated international situation. During the friendly meeting with the SED delegation currently visiting Finland, Erich Mueckenberger conveyed warm greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker. For his part, Erkki Liikanen asked that greetings from the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, be conveyed to Erich Honecker. During the meeting it was stressed that cooperation between communists and social democrats was of great import. In this connection, the two sides paid tribute to the good relations between the Social Democratic Party of Finland and the SED, which have been further strengthened through the visit of the SED delegation.

Olli Helminen, group chairman of the Social Democratic Party, and Erich Mueckenberger expressed great satisfaction over the success of the visit during a final meeting of the SED delegation with leading representatives of the Social Democratic Party. The visit took place in a friendly, open atmosphere and helped deepen the cooperation between the two parties and parliaments. The talks revealed agreement in the fundamental questions of preserving peace and working for the improvement of the international situation.

SED GREETS IRISH CP ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU061504 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 1

["NO" Report: "Inviolable Solidarity With Irish Communists: SED Central Committee Congratulates Irish Communist Party on Party Jubilee"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the National Executive Committee of the Irish Communist Party:

Dear Comrades

The SED Central Committee extends to you the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Ireland as a Marxist-Leninist combat party.

At all stages of their party's development, the Irish Communists have always proved to be staunch strugglers for the cause of the working people, genuine patriots, and courageous fighters for the national self-determination of their people. At all times your party has consistently defended the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and loyal to the legacy of Karl Marx, whose death centennial and 165th birth anniversary progressive mankind is commemorating this year, has practiced internationalist solidarity with all the forces struggling for peace, democracy, and social progress. Your contribution to consolidating the action unity of the communist and workers parties elicits our great appreciation. The Irish Communist Party opposes with all possible determination the peace-threatening stepped-up arms and confrontational policy of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, particularly of the United States. Together with all the forces interested in peace in Ireland, your party is actively working within the movement against the deployment of new intermediate-range U.S. weapons in Western Europe and the plans for including Ireland in NATO'S aggressive aims. Thus it is helping to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, to foil the insane nuclear war plans of the U.S. Administration, and to bring about a turn to arms limitation and disarmament.

The SED reaffirms its inviolable solidarity with the complicated struggle of the Irish Communists. Our longstanding fraternal collaboration based on the proved principles of proletarian internationalism will further deepen in the joint struggle for securing world peace and social progress.

The SED Central Committee wishes you success in strengthening the ranks of the party and in enhancing its influence in the interest of the Irish people.

STATE SECRETARY HAS COOPERATION TALKS IN KUWAIT

AU101138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Kuwait (ADN) -- On 8 June Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Science and Technology, met for a talk in Kuwait with 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs. At the meeting both sides noted with satisfaction that from the agreements concluded during the visit of Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, to Kuwait, fruitful stimuli have emanated for the development of the relations between the two countries in the fields of science, university affairs, and culture. "At the meeting possibilities and ways of deepening cooperation in this field were discussed."

"Klaus Stubenrauch is staying in Kuwait for consultations on developing scientific-technological cooperation. He had talks with (Adnan Shihab Eldin), general director of the National Institute for Scientific Research, as well as with other leading scientists and representatives of the university sector and industry."

## TU COUNCIL ENDORSES MSZMP PLENUM RESOLUTION

LD032033 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) -- The Presidium of SZOT, the Central Council of Trade Unions, met on Friday and adopted a stand on the resolution of the plenum of the HSWP Central Committee of April 12-3, 1983. (Excerpts:)

"It is to the credit of the resolution that the Central Committee had assessed work carried out since the 12th party congress and experience. The SZOT Presidium considers the evaluation of the political, economic and ideological situation as realistic and the targets for coming years attainable.

SZOT stressed the value of firm workers' power, of the policy of alliances that has created national unity, and of socialist democracy.

"The trade unions were in agreement that in order to improve the foreign trade balance, investments have to be reduced and consumption by the population decreased. They share the Central Committee's view that such a measure can only be temporary. According to trade union experience the majority of the working people work honestly and constructively, and accept changes in conditions and higher requirements. The trade unions expect managers and employees to bring more responsibility and discipline.

"In accordance with the resolution of the HSWP CC, the trade union movement intends to step up production and the safeguarding and representation of worker interests. The trade union movement regards it as their duty to participate in the efforts to attain a foreign trade balance and maintain living conditions. Living standards and social benefits of wage and salary earners are closely related with the situation of the economy as a whole.

"The trade unions approve and support every effort that promotes social progress and economic renewal, as they see success of such efforts a prerequisite for representating and safeguarding workers interests with greater responsibility.

"The trade unions intend to promote democracy at work, and will continue to discuss every important issue with the membership."

## MSZMP SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PELSHE

LD011011 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- The HSWP Central Committee and the Central Control Committee have sent a telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and the Party Control Committee of the CC on the occasion of the death of Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Political Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CC.

## REPORT ON 10 JUNE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD102352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers is in session today. According to the Government Press Office, the Council of Ministers heard a report from Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, on preparations for the approaching visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland. The government expressed satisfaction with the state of the preparations.

The Council of Ministers also heard a report on the talks held with Achille Silvestrini, Vatican secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, who visited Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish foreign minister.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with a preliminary report on the economic situation in the country after the first 5 months of the year. The value of production sold in May this year amounted to Z673 billion and was 7 percent higher than last year. The extraction of hard coal and lignite and the production of power, rolled goods, copper, zinc, lead, sulphur, nitrophosphates, and cement were greater during these 5 months than last year. [sentence as heard] Market production, however, is too low.

The Council of Ministers came to the conclusion that excessive growth in the fiscal income of the population, which has insufficient cover in material production and work productivity, and tendencies toward consolidating an industrial production structure which is unfavorable from the point of view of the market and exports, creates the greatest threat in the present economic situation. In order to eliminate these threats it has been made incumbent on ministers to take effective measures to ensure market equilibrium and the fulfillment of the plan in the area of foreign trade.

The agenda comprises: the press bill, the PAP bill, and the draft Council of Ministers resolution on setting up a press service in the administration. The session continues.

## ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS 10 JUNE PRON PLENARY SESSION

LD110224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council held a plenary session today. Marian Orzechowski, secretary general of the council, presented a report on the work of the PRON leadership since the recent congress. Motions and proposals submitted during the congress debates, were characterized by Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the National Council. Among the problems of a systemic nature, the need for constitutional regulation of the position of PRON in the state was frequently stressed. The need to finalize work on the concept of the tribunal for constitutional accountability was stressed. It is also necessary to speed up the work on the new electoral law.

## RADIO STATION, PRINTING PLANTS DISMANTLED

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Officers of the security service of the Krakow Voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia yesterday evening dismantled an illegal radio station of the so-called Malopolska Solidarity while it was transmitting a program.

Aleksander H., 32, a lawyer working for one of the Krakow cooperatives, was detained. On the decision of the voivodship garrison prosecutor's office, he has been placed under temporary arrest.

At the same time three illegal printing plants, one in the process of printing illegal publications, were dismantled in Krakow. It turned out that the ink had been transported in tins originally packed in the West and labelled: condensed milk for children. A great deal of Western-made printing equipment, matrices, paper, and printed materials, were confiscated. Nine people, including seven students from Krakow higher education establishments, were detained. On the decision of the voivodship prosecutor they have been placed under temporary arrest. An investigation is in progress.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON COVERAGE OF POPE'S VISIT

LD110312 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Jun -- At a press conference held in the joint press centre of the Polish agency INTERPRESS and the press bureau of the Polish Episcopate here today, heads of the centre Miroslaw Wojciechowski and Father Alojet Orszulik told newsmen that the total time of transmissions by the Polish TV of the pope's visit to Poland will amount to 30 hours supplemented by 5 hours of news reports, including about 7.5 hours of direct transmissions and about 5 hours of news reports broadcast nationally. The Polish radio will broadcast 40 hours of transmissions and 12 hours of news reports on the visit.

Miroslaw Wojciechowski said that the Polish radio and television were granted a special subsidy of the Polish Government amounting to 780 thousand dollars for repairs of equipment necessary to secure a smooth coverage of the pope's visit.

Speaking about TV transmissions of the pilgrimage, Father Orszulik stated that bishops and priests appeal to the faithful to attend the ceremonies in person. "We are interested in the physical presence of the faithful," he stressed.

Representative of the INTERPRESS agency Janusz Kasprzcki said that by 10 p.m. yesterday accreditations was given to 684 newsmen covering the visit, including 332 from Poland, 164 from the U.S. and 23 from France. About 200 more correspondents are expected to be accredited today.

Janusz Kasprzycki also told the conference that over 700 visas have been issued for newsmen so far and this number will grow. There have also been cases of a refusal to grant a visa, but they account for a small percentage only. The causes for the refusals are important state reasons as well as the fact that sometimes applications for visas were made by persons known for their activity different than that of a journalist and those who [word indistinct] and particularly spitefully treated Polish issues, slandered Poland and covered the sphere of state-church relations in Poland in a biassed way.

Answering journalists' questions, Father Orszulik said that the state and church authorities took joint decisions which secure there will be no difficulties in the access of the faithful to places of ceremonies or in other fields.

In reply to another question, Father Orszulik said, by way of example, that the church order-enforcement service in Warsaw during the pope's visit will number about 10 thousand people.

The situation will be similar in other big cities. He also said that he did not know anything that would indicate that the opposition was interfering in the work of the church committees set up for organizational work connected with the visit.

Asked about a possible meeting between the pope and Lech Walesa, Father Orszulik stated that issues of audiences given by the pope are dealt with by the papal protocol.

Replying to an additional question posed by a representative of the Polish Catholic press, Father Orszulik said that preparations for the present pope's visit are more effective than in 1979, as [word indistinct] was made of the experience from the first visit as well as decisions were taken not to have any secret instructions which might disturb the course of the visit.

FILMMAKERS ASSOCIATION TO RESUME ACTIVITY

LD100730 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] At the request of the minister of culture and art, the mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw has granted permission for the statutory activity of the Polish Filmmakers Association (SFP) to be resumed effective today. This has taken place as a result of the resolutions of the main board on 5 June.

Conveying this decision, Minister Kazimerz Zygulski gave assurance that the authorities are resolved to cooperate with the association on all issues of importance for the milieu. He also expressed the hope that the association would undertake activities awaited by the entire film milieu and in its cooperation with the authorities would make possible a reform of cinematography in accordance with best conceived interests of the cinematographic art and of the entire Polish culture.

Replying on behalf of the authorities of the association, director Wojciech Marczewski said that the milieu faced many difficult problems and that it would be the task of the association to take an active part in resolving them.

SCIENTIFIC-IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN WARSAW

LD100833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A 2-day scientific and ideological conference devoted to the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx and the 165th anniversary of his birth has begun in Warsaw. The conference, which has been organized by the Higher School of Social Sciences, the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, the editorial board of NOWE DROGI, and the Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee, is being attended by nearly 200 scientists from the largest academic centers in the country, members of the Presidium of the Ideological Commission of the PZPR Central Committee, and chairmen of ideological commissions from voivodship party branches. Delegates from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee and from the GDR Academy of Social Sciences are also present.

Opening the conference, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed that the theoretical achievements and research methods of Karl Marx today serve the whole of progressive humanity. They are significant now during the increased struggle for peace and against the threat of war. Marx' achievements and the creative application of his principles are of particular importance in the present situation in Poland in view of our country's problems.

Prof Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, drew attention to the theoretical and ideological importance of Karl Marx's ideas in his report. The head of the Soviet delegation, Professor Mikhail [name indistinct], in his report of Marx' teachings in the light of present historical experience, discussed factors that influence the development of Marxism in all its stages.

## REPORT ON LACK OF WILLING WORKERS, DISCIPLINE

AU091220 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7 Jun 83 p 4

[Report signed "(MES)": "No One Wants To Be a Worker"]

[Text] No one wants to work as a manual worker, were the words of Anna Kowalska, director of the Warsaw Department of Employment, at a recent conference. Plants are complaining that they cannot fulfill their plans because there is a shortage of workers and this is one of the reasons why the economy is faltering. A drastic fall in the employment figures for the Warsaw conurbation was noted last year although there has been no shortage of work. There were over 80,000 vacancies, 80 percent of which were for manual workers, but the number of unfilled vacancies was three times higher than in previous years. However, it is not difficult to see why people do not want to work when wages are so low and could, after all, be regulated.

One of the reasons which contributed to the exodus of manual workers is, above all, the fact that over 26,000 people retired on old age or disability pensions and that over 35 percent more women took maternity leave than in previous years. Moreover, many people took up work in the unsocialized economy in recent years and the implementation of resolution 169 by plants and the ensuing reorganization caused redundancies and a reduction of the labor force.

Work discipline has also visibly slackened as last year some 17,000 people quit their work. Absenteeism due to sickness is becoming alarmingly widespread and other unjustified absences are also becoming common. It appears on average that every working Varsovian is absent from work some 18 days a year, and that plants must, therefore, be too tolerant. They are, furthermore, inefficiently organized and appear to be unable to make good use of the working day. The low production quotas which have been valid since the sixties are the reason why teams of reserve workers have been kept on at plants.

This year there will be a reduced number of workers on the labor market. This is due, to a greater extent, to the drop in the number of graduates joining the labor market.

The situation on the Warsaw labor market is, therefore, not a good one, and this state of affairs forces us to give it more thought, particularly when the economic reform is being implemented. There is, after all, no shortage of vacancies; the only problem is that they should be properly filled.

## OFFICER DISCUSSES USSR MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

LD121434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] [unidentified reporter] A visit by representatives of the Soviet Army to the units of the Warsaw Military District ended several days ago. Colonel Zenon Krajewski is at the microphone. What was the aim of this visit and what were the guests shown?

[Krajewski] The three-man Soviet Army delegation -- Colonel (Ivan Ivanovich Starapenko), Colonel Vitaliy Ivanovich Grib, and Colonel Nikolay Fedorovich Leptev -- was from the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy. They visited military units in accordance with the program for cooperation between the Polish Army Main Political Administration and the Soviet Army Main Political Administration, the program envisaged for 1983.

This time, however, the delegation only visited the units of the Warsaw Military District. They saw several garrisons, mainly the Warsaw, Krakow, and Kielce ones. They met officers, national service soldiers, party activists, and members of party echelons. Experiences in the sphere of party, political, propaganda, and explanatory work were exchanged. Many issues were raised. The economic and military potential of the Soviet Union, the current international situation and the role of the Soviet Army in this situation, and threats in the sphere of international relations were talked about. Our activists reported on the system in which party and political activity operates in the current political and military situation in the world. They talked about how they solve problems of the patriotic, defense, and internationalist upbringing of our soldiers.

## CSSR FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD100843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has ended its 4-day official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Sejm.

In the course of its visit, the delegation was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. The guests also had talks with the Sejm speaker and deputies representing deputies' clubs and commissions and also with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks views were exchanged and developments in the international situation were appraised. The need was noted for tightening contacts and cooperation between the fraternal states of the socialist community and for the joint struggle for the preservation of peace and safety in Europe and the world in view of existing threats. Much time was devoted to an assessment of Polish-Czechoslovak relations to date. Cooperation and the possibility of further consolidation of relations were stressed. The role of the Sejm and of the Federal Assembly in the deepening of fraternal cooperation between the nations of the two countries was emphasized.

Alois Indra extended an invitation to Stanislaw Gucwa for a Sejm delegation to visit Czechoslovakia.

## POLAND, GDR TO EXPAND MUTUAL GOODS SUPPLIES

LD122229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The first economic and trade talks have been held at the international fair in Poznan which opened today. The Polish delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, met the GDR Government delegation which is headed by Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss. It was agreed to take steps to broaden mutual supplies of goods so as to exceed the provisions of this year's trade agreement.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVE, STARTS TALKS 10 JUNE

AU101529 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian on 10 June at 1500 GMT carries an 8-minute recorded relay from Bucharest Otopeni Airport on the arrival today "on a short friendship visit to Romania" of Egyptian President Muhammed Husni Mubarak and his wife. The exact time of the arrival is not given. According to the announcer, the Egyptian guests are met at the airport by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The announcer says that "Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak cordially shake hands and embrace each other." An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. Presidents Ceausescu and Mubarak are then reported to be reviewing the honor guard.

At the end of the relay, another announcer adds that "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak left the airport for Snagov, where they have started official talks on bilateral and international issues, talks that are proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem, and mutual respect."

Ceausescu, Mubarak Have Talks

AU101917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, conducted official talks in the afternoon of June 10, at Snagov. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at meeting again and at continuing the traditional Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue, which ended, every time, with decisions of utmost importance for the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The two heads of state expressed their confidence that the understandings to be reached during the visit, too, would confer new dimensions on the collaboration between Romania and Egypt on a bilateral plane and in the sphere of international life.

During the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stressed with satisfaction the fact that the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and collaboration on a political, economic, cultural and technico-scientific plane have steadily developed, in keeping with the understandings and agreements covenanted during the summit dialogue between the two countries. Both states' wish was expressed to expand and deepen these relations, to take advantage of the broad possibilities of cooperation offered by Romania's and Egypt's economies, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples. To this effect, other domains of collaboration in industry, transports, agriculture and other fields of activity were analyzed, as well as the measures to be taken for the fastest materialization of the future cooperation ventures.

During the exchange of views on current international questions, the two heads of state paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak emphasized that the perpetuation of the conflict in that region requested an intensification of the political and diplomatic actions for a global, just and durable settlement of the issues of that zone, for the achievement of a lasting peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination to independent statehood included, on the establishment, in the Middle East, or relations which should ensure the peaceful coexistence of all the states in the zone.

In this string of ideas, emphasis was placed on the fact that, already this year, the directly concerned sides, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, should start negotiations for peace, within an adequate organizational framework where all the peace proposals made by the sides in dispute should be discussed. The fact was underlined that the urgent and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, of the other foreign troops from that country, with respect for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and integrity, which would positively bear on the Middle East situation as a whole, was the imperative of our days.

In that context, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was highly appreciative of Romania's high-principles and constructive stand regarding the Middle East crisis, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's steady efforts toward the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in that part of the world. Emphasis was placed on the importance Romania and Egypt attach to the consolidation of international peace, collaboration and security, to the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts, to the elimination of the use and threat of force from the international life. The need was highlighted for the Iran-Iraq conflict to cease, and the differences between the two states be settled through negotiations, with respect for each side's interests. It was shown that a solution to that conflict would exert a positive influence on the Middle East situation.

### Ceausescu Gives Dinner for Mubarak

AU101916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- In the evening of June 10, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife, Suzanne Mubarak. Attending were Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

### Mubarak Departs 10 June

AU101927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- On June 10, in the evening, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mme Suzanne Mubarak left Bucharest after having paid a short visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. On leaving, the distinguished Egyptian guests were saluted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu at the Otopeni Airport.

## DASCALESCU CABLES SFRY ON MINING ACCIDENT

AU101831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu expresses in a telegram, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his own behalf, to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to the Federal Executive Council, heartfelt condolences in connection with the serious accident at Aleksinac mines and asks that the bereaved families be conveyed feelings of compassion.

PUNGAN, PATAN RECEIVE CSSR TRADE MINISTER URBAN

AU111847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/6/1983 -- Over June 9-11 Bucharest played host to talks between Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the talks the sides examined the present stage and the prospects of development of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

After the talks a document was signed carrying the understandings and concrete measures agreed upon by the two ministers in view of increasing the volume of mutual deliveries of goods over the current year and in the future, and of developing the economic collaboration, the cooperation and specialization in production.

The Czechoslovak minister also talked with Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Czechoslovak Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries, and expressed the resolve to amplify the actions of cooperation and specialization in industrial production, to intensify the technical and scientific collaboration, to expand the Romanian-Czechoslovak trade exchanges to the interest of both countries and peoples.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN MEETS IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU101222 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/6/1983 -- On June 10, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met with the Iraqi parliamentary delegation led by Na'im Haddad, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of close friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Iraq, stress being laid on the decisive role the Romanian-Iraqi summit meetings and talks play in the expansion of the relations between the two countries on multiple planes. The leaders of the two legislative forums exchanged views at length on the activity the respective bodies carry on in their countries, emphasis being placed on the occasion on the mutual wish to further develop the cooperation between the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Iraq.

OPREA MEETS EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI

AU101948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had a working interview with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Concrete aspects were approached on the occasion, in keeping with the understandings and agreements reached at top level, related to the intensification of the Romanian-Egyptian links. New actions of bilateral collaboration were set in the economic and technical-scientific fields, in the domains of cooperation in production and commerical exchanges.

Attending were Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Warik Husni, Egypt's ambassador in Bucharest.

JAPANESE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 9 JUNE

AU091948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1983 -- On June 9 the delegation of the "Soka Gakkai" organization from Japan, headed by Daisaku Ikeda, its president, concluded its Romanian visit.

No doubt the most important experience we had in Bucharest these days was the talk we had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, stated the leader of the delegation to Romanian reporters, before leaving. The foreign policy promoted consistently by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu is searching the ways conducive to the instatement of the world peace. This is most obvious with Romania's president, more than with other leaders we met in various parts of the world.

I conclude my Romanian visit, said the guest, with particularly pleasant impressions. Romania and her leader are very open to dialogue, to debate and finding ways for solving all the problems confronting mankind today.

Romania's sincere wish to expand her good friendly relations with Japan, that exist in all the fields of activity, has given me a real satisfaction.

IAEA AGREES TO SUPPLY ENRICHED URANIUM

AU111842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, (AGERPRES) 11/6/1983 -- The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] endorsed, during its session in Vienna, an agreement between Romania and the IAEA, under which the agency shall provide, as part of the technical cooperation programme, for the supply of a certain quantity of enriched uranium to be used in nuclear scientific research work in Romania.

Taking the floor during the debates on the items on the agenda, Romanian chief delegate Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the Romanian Nuclear Energy Committee, stressed that Romania committed herself to a sustained activity of developing and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. A series of suggestions were made for a higher efficiency of the proposals for cooperation made by the IAEA to benefit the developing countries, as a broad and unhampered cooperation in the nuclear field is apt to gradually narrow down the technological gaps separating the developing countries from the powerfully industrialized ones.

SUNDIC ON NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

LD111651 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we discuss an expected decision. At the 2-day session in Paris the NATO foreign ministers have accepted the deployment plan of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This plan would not be implemented only in the event the United States and the Soviet Union were to reach an agreement on the reduction of missiles in Europe. However, virtually no one believes in such a positive turnabout in the Geneva talks, our commentator Milika Sundic says.

[Sundic] The NATO foreign ministers have reached a final decision that the first U.S. medium-range missiles be deployed in Western Europe by the end of the year unless there is [words indistinct] some progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva by that time. And since, as things stand now, virtually no one believes in such progress -- least of all the two superpowers -- the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe could begin (?as early as) tomorrow. Warnings from Moscow to the effect that such a decision will provoke identical measures from the Soviet side have not made President Reagan hesitate or change anything in the U.S. attitude toward the Geneva negotiations, nor have they frightened Western Europe enough to make it resist this U.S. decision more successfully.

True, not all NATO members are equally keen on U.S. missiles but the United States has not let this interfere with the implementation of its plan as conceived as long ago as 1979. NATO's decision in Paris has not surprised anyone, least of all Moscow. The only surprise is that it was reached in Paris. Let us recall that President Mitterrand initiated this meeting of NATO foreign ministers in the French capital, and it is no wonder that Moscow believes that France is getting closer to NATO's military structure and strategy. True, the French deny this, although without much success, because the French Government itself believes that the NATO pact would be weakened if U.S. medium-range Pershing and cruise missiles were not deployed in Europe. On the other hand -- and this is one more reason for Moscow to believe that France is abandoning De Gaulle's foreign policy -- President Mitterand, in addition to initiating the Paris meeting of NATO foreign ministers has also added his voice to the warning addressed to Moscow by the seven Western countries from the Williamsburg meeting. This warning clearly stated what has just been endorsed by the foreign ministers in Paris: that the process of deploying U.S. missiles in West Europe should be started.

In addition to the missiles debate, the Paris meeting also discussed political and economic relations with the East. The Europeans have in a sense managed to separate the issue of missiles from politics and trade with the East and the Americans seem not to have objected to this. Minister Shultz was quite satisfied to win approval for the missile plan, since he had come to the NATO session in Paris for this reason.

The big question, however, is whether political and economic relations between East and West can be good and normal under conditions of unprecedented missile confrontation between the two blocs, which appears to be heading toward even greater aggravation in the near future. Chances for this are small if not nonexistent.

The NATO decision has buried all hope of a Reagan-Andropov meeting this year, and the question remains whether there will be a meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers next year, -- the last year of Reagan's term of office.

And finally, what is going to happen to the Geneva talks? Neither the Soviet Union nor the U.S. is indicating the possibility of any changes. Reagan's last plan on strategic missiles which envisages counting warheads and not missiles is totally unacceptable for Moscow. It would, thus, be a real miracle if we heard encouraging news from Geneva during this summer or by the end of the year. On the contrary, no one would be surprised if they read in the newspapers one of these days that the Geneva talks have reached a point at which there is nothing left to discuss.

UNCTAD CONTINUES; DELEGATES' SPEECHES REPORTED

Iranians Boycott Mubarak Speech

GF101606 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10, IRNA -- The Iranian delegation attending the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Thursday walked out of the conference hall in protest of a speech being made by Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian ruler. The heads of the Syrian and Libyan delegations also refused to be present during the speech.

Mubarak arrived here Thursday morning on a 24-hour stop. He departed to Romania Friday.

A similar demonstration of protest was made by the Iranian delegation Wednesday when Mubarak made a speech to the gathering of the Internaitonal Labour Organization in Geneva.

Shearer 9 June Speech

FL110044 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, CANA -- Jamaica has called for realistic restructuring of the Third World's debt and changes to make multilateral financial institutions more responsible to the social and economic objectives of governments, as part of measures to deal with the problems of developing nations. The call, made by Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, came Thursday at the Sixth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade, according to a report of his speech issued by the Foreign Ministry here. The Jamaica foreign minister told the conference that it must focus on "inter-related strategies for economic recovery" and agreed on immediate measures to resolve the critical liquidity problem facing developing countries."

It is in the developed [as received] countries that there resides the greatest potential for further economic growth, because it is in the developing countries that the economic and social infrastructures are least developed and living standards lowest," Shearer said. "If developing countries cannot proceed with their development programmes, the prospects for growth in the exports of developed countries will inevitably be limited." Consequently, he argued, the developed countries had a vested interest in the development process of the Third World, as it was only through this means that the potential for economic growth could be released. "What all this means is that the developing countries are able to restart their own development process," Shearer added.

Specifically, the Jamaica foreign minister called on the conference to give urgent attention to:

The restoration of the creditworthiness of developing countries through restructuring of part of the $600 billion (U.S.) debt on terms and conditions that are realistic,

the pursuit of policies in multilateral financial institutions which reflect and are responsive to the social and economic objectives of governments, and with conditions for balance of payments adjustments providing motivation with the productive sector,

calls for substantial additional allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SRDS) by the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

specific immediate measures to stabilise the excessive fluctuations in prices and incomes, and

a standstill of protectionist measures, with a programme for the gradual elimination, having regard to the legitimate interests of other countries [passage indistinct] actually broke negotiations with the fund for continued balance of payments assistance when the IMF presented a tough new package after Jamaica had failed economic performance tests.

## Bangladesh's Ershad Address

LD101411 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- The prime minister of Bangladesh, General Ershad, expressed the view that in spite of many restraints and regressions, UNCTAD has so far shown the way to constructive approaches to such critical questions as are commodities and trade, debts and assistance for development or problems of the least developed countries.

Speaking at the session this morning, General Ershad especially underlined that the significance of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade is precisely in the fact that the concepts and principles of the Movement of Non-Alignment were laid in this town, under leadership of Josip Broz Tito. The situation is too serious, academic debates should not be held but confidence of mankind in the value of institutions, as UNCTAD is, should be renewed, Ershad said.

The prime minister of Bangladesh proposed that all current problems in international economy, especially those which most directly relate to the developing countries be solved according to recommendations of the non-aligned summit in Delhi and the conference of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

The developing countries called to dialogue, understanding and cooperation. "Let our friends from the developed world respond in positive to this dialogue", Ershad said. "Let us not omit this opportunity, since fundamental interests of peace, progress and prosperity of the entire world are in question".

## PRC's Yao Yilin Address

LD101357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin has fully upheld the "correct views and sensible demands" put forward in the declarations adopted at the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

Addressing the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade on Friday, Yao said that the Belgrade session should aim primarily at "encouraging steady economic development in the developing countries and reviving the world economy with a view to facilitating the establishment of the new international economic order". In Yao's view, the most urgent problems which must be tackled at once include the indebtedness of the least developed countries, the barriers obstructing their access to the markets of industrial countries, the current prices of raw materials, the unfavourable terms of trade and the insufficient official development aid.

The Chinese vice-president [as received] said that the solutions of the developing countries' problems must be in keeping with the establishment of the new system of international economic relations as a long-term objective. He added that China upheld the "new proposal" of the nonaligned countries for global negotiations and "expresses the hope that the major developed countries will respond positively".

Yao noted that the developed countries had in the past built their prosperity on the basis of unequitable trade with the underdeveloped world. Now they should opt for a more judicious and far-reaching policy, respond positively to the sensible demands of the developing countries and facilitate their advancement in all spheres, he said.

The Chinese vice-premier said that China "favours the creation of conditions for convening an international monetary and financial conference, which would be a major step towards the fulfilment of the universal goal -- the establishment of the new international economic order".

Indonesian Minister's Address

LD101554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Indonesian Minister-Coordinator for Economy, Finance and Industry Dr. Ali Wardhana said today in the general debate at the UNCTAD Six in Belgrade that a large number of developing countries has been for years pursuing responsible and effective policy of development and achieved a noteworthy economic growth. However, in spite of this, these countries have encountered serious difficulties because of unfavorable external environment which they cannot escape and over which they have virtually no control.

Minister Wardhana illustrated the above with his country's example whose annual economic growth over the last five years exceeded 7 percent and which has within this period either achieved or surpassed almost all the targets set in the country's development programme. The Indonesian minister said that unfavorable international economic conditions have, however, caused a turn-about in financial position of his country and resulted in a substantial deficit both in the current account as well as in the overall balance of payments of the country.

Indonesia's experience, Minister Wardhana said, clearly confirms that in the present interdependent world there can be no economic progress without global progress too.

GDR Trade Minister's Address

LD111046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 June (ADN) -- Securing peace and warding off a world nuclear war are and remain elementary preconditions of human civilization's continued existence and also of the necessary improvement in international economic and trade relations. Horst Soelle, head of the GDR delegation at the Sixth UNCTAD Session and foreign trade minister, stated this in the general debate in Belgrade on Friday.

International trade and economic development require peace, he stressed. Thus, one of the GDR's fundamental concerns is to work actively and unswervingly for the preservation of peace and further progress in trade and economic relations on the basis of equal rights. This is a natural consequence of its socialist system. The minister stressed that an agreement on the reduction of arms expenditure and its use in the civilian sphere would produce an upturn in world economic development.

The GDR is in favor of using the framework of UNCTAD for reaching an agreement on activities to further deal with the trade and economic aspects of disarmament. The participation of UNCTAD in the world disarmament campaign within its competence and in close cooperation with the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva in working out the trade and economic aspects of a comprehensive disarmament program should be included in this.

Horst Soelle spoke out against such practices of imperialist countries as growing protectionism, denial of most favored nation status, nongranting of credits, high interest rate policy, and refusal to supply high technology goods. Such discriminatory measures, which are being used both against developing countries and the socialist states, are politically motivated. Anyone who speaks in favor of open trade war or conducts a hidden trade war must know, however, that attempts to use economic relations for political blackmail have to date proven to be a source of dangerous tensions and at the same time bad business for their instigators, the minister stressed.

The minister suggested that the UNCTAD conference should lend fresh impetus to trade relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. The GDR, he said, was, is, and remains a reliable and stable partner for all who are interested in peaceful trade and mutually advantageous international cooperation. The GDR will continue to make the best possible contribution to shaping truly democratic international economic relations. An expression of this is the GDR's active help and support for the developing countries' striving to liberate themselves finally from all forms of dependence. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with these states has been developing well for some years. Since 1970 the GDR has built numerous installations in developing countries, which have helped these states to develop their industry and to overcome the colonial legacy.

Minister Soelle referred to the significant economic growth achieved last year in the GDR in spite of the effects of the capitalist crisis. This confirms that clear economic plans and close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA states are a solid potential for constant economic progress.

## Ivory Coast Minister's Address

LD101558 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Ivory Coast Minister of Trade Amoakon-Edjampan Thiemele, who heads his country's delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD has called on all countries -- big and small, developed and developing alike -- to renounce national egoism. This is prompted, among other things, by interdependence in economic development.

Proposing actions aimed at recovery of the world economy, Thiemele pointed out the need for urgent measures to relieve the condition of the indebted countries. Certain steps in extending aid to the least developed countries have failed to materialize, he recalled. Thiemele also called for the strengthening of cooperation between the developing countries -- known as the South-South dialogue -- with whole-hearted support from the international community.

### Nicaraguan Delegate's Address

LD102345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Nicaragua urged today, Friday, at the UNCTAD Six in Belgrade, the establishment of a new international economic order and accused the United States of continually attempting to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government by economic measures.

The head of the Nicaraguan delegation, Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca said that his government urges new agreements on basic commodities and demands the abolishment of protectionist measures in trade directed against developing countries. He further insisted on a substantial and drastic increase in the placement of developing countries products on developed countries markets. Nicaragua demands, Martinez Cuenca stressed, that economic and trade relations not be used as instruments of pressure, discrimination or any other form of aggression.

### Austria's Lanc Address

LD101412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Austria supported organized transfer of funds for the construction of infrastructure in the least developed developing countries, in accordance with proposals made by former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Speaking at the UNCTAD plenary session today, Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc said the economic declaration of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit is "a big step towards formulation of a pragmatic approach" in seeking of solutions for problems of the developing countries. Austria also appreciates "preparatory work of the Group of 77 as an important contribution to this conference", he added. It is necessary to implement speedily the integrated programme for commodities, Lanc assessed and expressed the view that it is indispensable to "reconsider and gradually adapt" existing international financial institutions.

## VISITING DIGNITARIES' ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS

### Bignone Departs

LD102300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Argentinian President General Reynaldo Benito Bignone left Yugoslavia this afternoon, Friday, from the Dubrovnik Airport after a several-day official visit. During the morning President Bignone visited Dubrovnik cultural and historic landmarks.

### Communique on Bignone Visit

LD102054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 10 Jun 83

["Communique on Bignone's Visit to Yugoslavia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- General Reynaldo Benito Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, with his wife, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 5 to 10 June 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Gen Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, discussed the state and development of bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the current international situation, in particular, in the light of the results and conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, minister of foreign relations and worship, and Jorge Wehbe, minister of economy and finance, held talks with their counterparts, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council.

During his stay in Belgrade Gen Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala and visited the House of Flowers where he laid a bouquet at President Tito's grave. At the Park of Friendship he planted a tree of peace.

Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, held talks with and gave a luncheon in honor of His Excellency President Bignone and his associates. While in Belgrade, His Excellency President Bignone and his entourage visited the Zmaj factory of agricultural machinery.

While visiting the Socialist Republic of Croatia, His Excellency President Bignone had talks in Zagreb with Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, toured the Jedinstvo enterprise, and then visited Dubrovnik.

The two sides expressed their readiness to work on the development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Argentina, based on principles of equality, mutual respect and consideration, and their joint affiliation in the Nonaligned Movement. Both sides assessed that there are real possibilities of expanding mutual cooperation in various spheres, in particular, economic cooperation through trade and technology transfer.

They noted that results of the development of economic cooperation are still below the objective possibilities of the two economies and of the interests existing on both sides. It was agreed that the forthcoming session of the joint commission should discuss in detail the possibilities and mechanisms for even faster and broader promotion of relations in this sphere.

The Argentine side will study in all seriousness the draft agreement on civil air traffic submitted to it recently by Yugoslavia.

The two sides noted that the Yugoslav immigrants in Argentina and their descendents have contributed with their efforts to the progress of this American state and that they represent a link between the two countries.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Gen Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, noted that the direction of the development of the international situation causes growing concern due to the continuous deepening and expansion of bloc confrontations, great power rivalries, and the outbreak of new conflicts and crisis hotbeds in various parts of the world along with the unbridled arms race. The process of detente which has never gone beyond the intrabloc frameworks is slowly retreating, giving up its place to processes which could have unforeseeable negative consequences for international relations and for the destiny of mankind.

Both sides stressed their firm conviction that a way out of the crisis in present-day international relations can be sought only on the basis of respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the original principles of nonalignment.

Both sides stressed that the policy of nonalignment is the only one capable of contributing to the consolidation of peace, to international security, and to the independent development of all countries. They stressed that the Nonaligned Movement, which today encompasses most of mankind in its ranks, has, with its activity and the strength of its immense moral and political authority, confirmed itself as a positive factor in international relations that cannot be bypassed.

Both statesmen expressed satisfaction with the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi and agreed with the assessment that in New Delhi the Nonaligned Movement reaffirmed its lasting loyalty to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and to its role, and strengthened its unity and ability to act. The decisions of the seventh summit created a solid basis for new, more efficient efforts by nonaligned countries to halt the further decline in the international situation.

The two sides pointed in particular to the significance of strengthening the role and efficiency of the United Nations and they confirmed their loyalty and consistent support for the principles of the UN Charter, in particular, to the principles of nonintervention, the legal equality of states, the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts, banning the use of force or threats of force, and respect for international agreements.

Deeply concerned about the continuation and speeding up of the arms race and about the failure of initiatives and efforts made so far to halt this race, both sides expressed their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular, nuclear disarmament under efficient international control. They agreed that the entire international community should be urgently committed to the resolution of the problem which represents a serious danger to the existence of mandkind. Both sides reiterated their full support for the conclusion of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, which refers to this issue, and they appealed once again to the international community to begin, as soon as possible, discussing the proposal of the nonaligned countries.

The two sides expressed their support for the process of decolonization and noted that reality shows that colonial and neocolonial situations still exist. They reaffirmed their commitment not to halt their activity for a single moment until the complete eradication of the last remnants of these unjust and anachronistic forms of dependence is achieved.

In this context the Argentine side informed the Yugoslav side of the efforts it is making to have its rights recognized for a return of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia. It also stressed that it is acting in line with the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement through negotiations recommended by relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly. The Yugoslav side again confirmed its support for the efforts to find a peaceful solution to this problem in line with the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and of the United Nations.

The two sides expressed their support for the struggle of the African people for the final liquidation of colonialism, and their absolute rejection of the apartheid regime and of any kind of racial discrimination as directly contrary to the principles and goals of the UN Charter, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77. Both sides reiterated their demand that Security Council Resolution 435 concerning the territory of Namibia be urgently implemented.

In expressing their deep concern about the development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the two sides agreed that a way out of the present crisis can be sought only on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries, on the basis of ensuring conditions for their autonomous, independent, and full social, political, and economic development in line with the wishes and will of their peoples, without foreign interference and pressures. They stressed that solutions to the existing problems in their area must be sought by peaceful means, through negotiations of all interested social and political forces. They confirmed their full support for the initiatives of the Contadora Group orientated in this direction.

The two sides agreed that solutions to disputes between states, regardless of their nature and cause, must be sought by peaceful negotiations without the use of force. This is the only way to find lasting peace. They stressed once again that there can be no comprehensive, stable, and just solution to the situation in the Middle East without the consistent application of the relevant UN resolutions and of the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement and without recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their own state.

In discussing the situation in Southwest and Southeast Asia and other crisis hotbeds, the two sides agreed that solutions must be sought in line with the principles of the UN Charter, with resolutions adopted at the UN General Assembly, and at gatherings of nonaligned countries.

Both sides stressed the significance of continuing the CSCE process and made a positive assessment of the role of European nonaligned and neutral countries which, with their activity at the CSCE, are affirming the principles of the policy of nonalignment on European soil and contributing to their universal nature. The Yugoslav side also submitted information on the efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Both sides expressed hope in the success of the CSCE and of the initiatives to hold a meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the present world economic situation. They stressed that a way out of the present crisis can be sought only through more energetic stimulation of development, in the first place in developing countries, and through establishing a new world economic order, for which joint efforts by developing and developed countries are needed.

The two sides condemned any form of economic aggression, including treats or trade sanctions, as well as any other form of blockades or coercive economic measures. These are viewed as means of applying political pressure in order to carry out intervention and exert influence on sovereign decision making by states. Both sides agreed that in the conditions of continuously growing interdependence in the world today it is necessary for the entire international community to make maximum efforts to begin global negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for developed countries to show greater political readiness to solve these questions.

The two sides stressed that the Sixth UNCTAD Session which is now in progress in Belgrade represents an exceptionally significant opportunity to discuss comprehensively the international economic situation and the ways to overcome the present crisis in world economic relations. They assessed that the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and the platform adopted at the meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires represent a solid and real basis for the activities of developing countries at this session. Both sides expressed the conviction that this significant international gathering will adopt the necessary concrete measures to begin the process of growth and development of the world economy and its structural reform.

Both sides expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the consolidation of relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. In this sense they agreed to hold regular consultations at the ministerial or under secretaries of foreign affairs level on a regular basis as well as when exceptional circumstances demand it.

General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argenina, thanked Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, for the cordial and friendly hospitality accorded to him and other members of the Argentine delegation during the visit to Yugoslavia and he invited Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Argentina in the near future. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

## Planinc Interview on Gandhi Talks

BK111352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Interview with Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc by All-India Radio special correspondent Radha Nath Chaturvedi in Belgrade -- recorded; answers in Serbo-Croatian with paragraph by paragraph translation into English, date not given]

[Question] Your Excellency, you and Mrs Gandhi have had talks. May I know what are the bilateral areas of cooperation discussed and what measures to expand it was considered, particularly in the economic field?

[Answer] Mrs Gandhi and myself discussed all issues of general political and economic character in the world. We (?paid) a special attention to our bilateral relations. As far as the political question and plan is considered, there has been no problem [word indistinct] only have to agree on how to further influence their conclusion from the seventh summit held in New Delhi and we tried to find ways in which Yugoslavia and India could contribute to the solution to some of the open and dangerous problems in the world. As far as our economic cooperation is concerned, we evaluated in the last 2 years our cooperation in that sphere has fallen to unallowable low level. Of course, this is in our common interest [as heard] and therefore a joint committee is in session at the moment. They are working and they are to identify the main points and main questions that we can contribute to our economic cooperation.

[Question] The second conference of seven developed nations, that is, the Williamsburg summit, has discussed questions relating to assistance to developing countries. What is the attitude of Yugoslavia toward the stand of the seven nations?

[Answer] We have not been acquainted with all the conclusions set at Williamsburg. We only know all those conclusions which were published. We cannot say neither that we are satisfied nor dissatisfied. However, I see that the crux of the problems has not been touched. The problems are very deep. The causes for the world crises are also very deep. This world crisis, which is a long-term one, requires very large changes, so in the material relations and economic relations in general, therefore, we cannot be completely satisfied. But on the other hand, we have to be realistic. We could not expect that these problems can be solved overnight. The fact remains on the other hand that the rich and the developed countries preoccupied with their own problems at the mement could not oversee and just go over the key problem and the key question, that is, the developed countries -- I am sorry, the developing countries -- especially the least developed countries.

[Interviewer] Thank you.

## Gandhi Meets Foreign Leaders

BK101615 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Last night, the Egyptian president, Mr Husni Mubarak, had a meeting with Mrs Gandhi. They are understood to have discussed bilateral relations and the international situation.

Before her departure for Helsinki, the Chinese vice premier, Mr Yao Yilin, also had a meeting with the prime minister. He told her that China is taking a positive attitude toward improvement of relations with India. She said there has also been a positive progress in Sino-Indian relations in the last few years. Mrs Gandhi told the Chinese leader that India attaches great importance to the improvement of relations with that country. The vice premier said that his government will soon take a decision on Mrs Gandhi's proposal for a meeting of the heads of state or government during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. She told him that it is not intended as a formal conference but an opportunity to leaders to exchange views on tackling the pressing world problems.

The Chinese vice premier and the Egyptian president are in Belgrade in connection with the Sixth Conference of UNCTAD.

The Netherland's prime minister, Mr Lubbers, also called on Mrs Gandhi and discussed with her the results of the Williamsburg summit and the recent nonaligned summit as well as the prospects of North-South dialogue.

## More on Spiljak, Mubarak Talks

NC101109 Cairo MENA in English 1031 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and President Mika Spiljak opened their official talks before noon here today. The talks were attended by Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, First Foreign Undersecretary and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz, and Egypt's Ambassador here Mamduh 'Abd ar-Razzaq.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and the Yugoslav ambassador to Egypt attended the talks.

Following the session of talks which lasted over 90 minutes, Dr Al-Baz said that the two sides expressed the belief that the strengthening of cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia would considerably enhance the Nonaligned Movement whose growing importance was noticeable during this period especially in the light of the current unstable international conditions. Dr Al-Baz said, in a statement that the two sides affirmed their commitment to do all they can to revive the Nonaligned Movement. Dr Al-Baz said that the talks conducted by President Mubarak today proved that views of the two countries on most issues were identical. He added that the Yugoslav president showed great interest in the Middle East issue and expressed concern over the continuation of the tense situation in Lebanon, and of Israeli occupation of Lebanese lands, and over the failure to reach a formula by which to realize withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign forces from Lebanon.

The Egyptian official further said that the Egyptian and Yugoslav sides agreed on the necessity of keeping the momentum on the Palestinian issue.

He said that the Yugoslav president expressed concern over the stalemated efforts to reach a settlement for Palestinian issue, adding that Egypt fully agrees with the Yugoslav side at this impasse threatens peace efforts, and increases prospects of exploding in one form or another. He further said that Egypt does not want this problem to be chronic i.e., to be presented in international forums only with no serious real attempt to settle it.

Dr Al-Baz said the Yugoslav side showed interest in the condition in Africa especially the situation in the Organisation of African Unity, and also in the Iraqi-Iranian war. Dr Al-Baz expressed hope that the fighting be halted even by a temporary agreement, saying that Egypt still hopes that the officials in Tehran listen to the voice of reason and be aware of the fact that the continuation of fighting would only lead to damages to all, including the Iranian people.

Concluding, Dr Al-Baz said that Egypt bears no evil for the Iranian people as they are Moslems and brothers, he said we are interested in their security and welfare, as much as in the security and welfare of any other Arab or Moslem people.

Spiljak Luncheon for Mubarak

LD101502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 June (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal luncheon today in honor of President of Egypt Husni Mubarak.

The luncheon was attended on the Yugoslav side by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade town assembly; and others and on the Egyptian side by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade, and others. The host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Mubarak Luncheon Speech

NC101630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at luncheon given in his honor by Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak in Belgrade 10 June -- recorded]

[Text] My dear friend, President Mika Spiljak, Mrs Spiljak, dear friends: Allow me to express my sincerest thanks and gratitude for the hospitality accorded to us in your dear country and for President Spiljak's sincere talk about Egypt and its people, who reciprocate your feelings of love, fraternity, and friendship and who are proud of you as comrades along the road of struggle for peace, freedom, and progress.

This meeting, which brings us together with the leaders of this friendly country for the second time in 9 months, rightly has a great symbolic significance that goes beyond the bilateral relations between the two countries and extends to the Nonaligned Movement and to all peace-loving peoples who are determined to create a better world established on right, not force; on legitimacy, not fait accompli; on justice, not oppression; and on equality, not discrimination.

We worked together, side by side, until the Nonaligned Movement was established to express the feelings of the peoples who believe in peace and fraternity and who reject the policy of polarization, military blocs, and spheres of influence. Our strides on the nonalignment road were bright landmarks through which the majority of the world peoples were guided and which became an example and symbol of man's insistence on higher examples, sublime principles, and noble values. We worked together to ease world tension, to stop the arms race, to fight interference in the domestic affairs of states, and to establish a new international economic system that will eliminate all signs of exploitation, monopoly, and differences between producer and consumer, between the North and the South, between the industrial and advanced states and the developing countries which are demanding a fair share of prosperity, security, and progress.

From Belgrade, in this sensitive [hassas] part of the European Continent, which experienced crushing destructive wars, the spark of nonalignment was set off as a voice of right and a call for reason and wisdom.

From Cairo -- the heart of the Arab world and the shield of the struggling African Continent -- rose the voice of the developing countries calling for the formation of an economic group to manage the dialogue with the industrial states and to agree on practical bases for promoting exchanges and cooperation between them and the Third World countries which are passing through the same phase of scientific and technological development.

The two capitals have seen important meetings between your late leader President Tito and the two greatest leaders of modern Egypt, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. I had the honor of meeting the late President Tito more than once to acquaint myself with his unique personality, his great historical vision, his deep analysis of events, his genuine interest in the peoples' destinies and vital issues, and his firm belief in the victory of right and freedom.

I also had the opportunity of meeting your predecessor, my friend Peter Stambolic, and to sense the Yugoslav people's and their leadership's adherence to a wise policy, the foundations of which were laid by President Tito. This policy has achieved for your country a prominent position among the nations and peoples and has generously contributed to consolidating the Nonaligned Movement and raising its banners in various international circles, thus serving the cause of peace and prosperity everywhere.

I also had the chance of meeting with you yesterday and today to acquaint myself first-hand with your views on international and regional situations that concern our two peoples, the foremost of which are the nonalignment questions, ending the arms race, the explosive situation in the Middle East, security issues and balance in Europe, and the African questions.

The talks we had have confirmed our identical viewpoints on the issues discussed and our determination to go forward in deepening solidarity and intensifying cooperation among the nonaligned countries everywhere, and our adherence to establishing relations between the developing countries and the advanced states on the basis of positive cooperation and mutual interests, not on the basis of discord and conflict.

The Middle East is witnessing precarious, bloody events which the peace-loving forces must face with the vigilance and firmness that they require in view of their negative effects on the world's security and prosperity, especially in Europe whose prosperity and security is linked to the security and stability of the Middle East.

The first thing we encounter in this connection is the situation resulting from the continuing Israeli occupation of sister Lebanon and the complications it creates which endanger the security and peace of the region and play havoc with the stability and cohesion of the Lebanese domestic front at a time we are in dire need of adopting new steps on the road to peace and of restoring the confidence of the peoples of the region in the possibility of coexistence and achieving historic reconciliation that would eliminate the struggle and herald a new dawn which will shine on all the region.

Regardless of the complications in the situation, we cannot accept a situation in which the Israeli occupation is prolonged and in which the Lebanese people's sovereignty over their land is violated and their social peace and national unity are threatened. We are confident that the Arab parties concerned will make their decisions with a sense of national responsibility and will differentiate between fundamental differences and temporary and peripheral differences because the future of peace and stability hangs in the balance.

In the melee of these events and developments, we must not forget that the crux and cause of the problem is the Palestinian issue and that there is no way to settle the dispute except by recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to set up their national entity on their soil. The Israeli people must realize that we address them with a sincere desire for peace and with faith in the future. We tell them frankly that the shortest road to a comprehensive peace comes through dealing with the Palestinian people on the basis of fraternity, mutual respect, and good-neighborliness and not through oppression, the seizure of land, and attempts to erase their national identity. History has shown us that several states tried to resort to these practices in the past but were not successful.

On the other hand, the peace-loving forces must play an effective role in ending the current war between Iran and Iraq because it is a futile war which cannot achieve any benefit or redress a wrong. The war drains resources, causes bloodshed, and squanders efforts which we must devote to development, reconstruction, and prosperity.

We are happy to meet with President Spiljak and all of you. There is no doubt that the talks which we have held in a spirit of understanding and friendship will help develop cooperation between the two countries and peoples in all domains -- an objective to which we adhere and attach great importance.

Allow me to ask you to stand in greeting to President Spiljak and his wife, to the friends present here and to all the Yugoslav people, and to the relations of friendship and fraternity between the two peoples who are determined to create a better world. Peace be with you.

## Statement on Mubarak Visit

LD101808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 10 Jun 83

["Statement for the Press on the Visit to the SFRY by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official visit to the SFRY on 9 and 10 June 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

While in our country, President Mubarak visited the Memorial Center and laid a wreath at President Tito's grave.

In the talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, and Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his associates, there was a comprehensive exchange of views on the state of and prospects for Yugoslav-Egyptian relations and on possibilities for their promotion, in particular in the economic sphere.

It was assessed with satisfaction that bilateral relations as a whole between the two countries are good and that they are developing along an ascending line. It was noted, however, that not all the possibilities for economic cooperation have been fully made use of and that there is still room for their promotion and expansion.

The two sides expressed readiness to promote further the economic cooperation between Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia within the framework of their tripartite agreement on trade and economic cooperation.

In the talks between the two presidents, particular attention was devoted to an exchange of views on the complex international situation which is marked by the deepening crisis of the entire system of international political and economic relations. Within these frameworks possibilities were discussed of efficiently opposing this unfavorable development. In this connection the role and significance of the Nonaligned Movement was stressed as an independent nonbloc factor, as was the significance of implementing the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, in the direction of strengthening peace, security, and independence; the development of countries; disarmament and halting the arms race; and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The significance of holding the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade was stressed in particular. Both sides expressed the hope that this conference will contribute to resolving crucial world economic issues and create conditions for the speedier development of developing countries and for cooperation between developed and developing countries.

In discussing current hotbeds of crisis, the greatest attention was paid to the latest developments in the Middle East. It was stressed that a comprehensive, lasting, and just solution of the crisis in the Middle East can only be achieved through the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Lebanon, and by ensuring the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to their own state. The two sides also stressed the significance of continuing the leading role of the PLO in implementing the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The sides devoted particular attention to the situation in the Gulf, stressing the need for an early end to the Iraq-Iran conflict and for solving the controversial issues between the two nonaligned countries in a peaceful way, in the spirit of the recommendation of the Nonaligned Movement. The sides expressed support for the efforts of mediation missions to find a solution which takes into account the interests of both sides, the UN Charter, and the principles of nonaligned policy.

The sides expressed full support for the efforts of African countries to overcome the difficulties facing the OAU and stated their conviction that the 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa will make a significant contribution to consolidating African unity and to the action capability of this organization as an irreplaceable factor which is most competent of solving the problem on the continent. They also supported the summit being held outside the conflict of interests of the great powers and blocs. They also underlined the need to achieve Namibian independence in keeping with the UN resolutions.

The sides also discussed the situation in the Mediterranean. They stressed the need to turn the Mediterranean -- in the spirit of UN resolutions and the position of the Nonaligned Movement -- into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation free from confrontations and conflicts.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husni Mubarak, repeated his invitation to Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Egypt, which was accepted with gratitude.

## Spiljak, Ershad Speak at Dinner

LD111053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner in honor of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The two statesmen exchanged toasts at the dinner.

"I am very glad to have the opportunity," Mika Spiljak said, "to convey cordial greetings to you and your associates and to wish you a warm welcome on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf.

"The satisfaction over this meeting with Your Excellency is even greater when we take into account the fact that we in the Presidency and the Yugoslav Government regard as exceptionally significant the development of traditional friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. Meetings between our top-level representatives are indeed frequent. On all these occasions we have shown that we share the same conviction that good and developed relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh on the bases of principles of nonalignment represent a lasting interest of the peoples of our countries. Your present visit shows clearly that this is a question of aspirations which are permanent and which, for this reason, form an integral part of the overall efforts of independent, nonaligned, and other peace-loving countries aimed at preserving peace and promoting international cooperation."

Expressing satisfaction with the results of bilateral cooperation, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that "such mutual relations and cooperation between our two countries serve the aims of the policy of nonalignment and contribute to the consolidation of action capability of our movement. This is very important today when we, both as nonaligned and developing countries, have to face crises of world proportions.

Our seventh summit produced results which we did not hope to achieve. It is up to us to implement these decisions consistently and to become fully involved at the international level in promoting priorities jointly proposed in Delhi. In their actions for peace, security, widest cooperation and progress in the world, the nonaligned have always stressed the need for close cooperation with all countries and peoples of the world. Today, when the world is increasingly permeated with conditions of interdependence, such cooperation is more necessary than ever before. Naturally, it has to be based on full equality of the right of each country to a free, unimpeded, and safe development in peace and stability."

"The Sixth UNCTAD," Spiljak also said, "is an occasion for representatives of a vast number of countries of the world to direct their political will and efforts toward achieving such cooperation. In other words, this is an occasion to establish firmly the awareness that without mutual reliance and comprehensive permeation of economic possibilities of all countries there can be no progress in solving vital problems of development in the world. In order to achieve this aim it is vitally important to speed up the development of developing countries, particularly those least developed. The danger threatening all international economic relations and also all other spheres of international communications can be curbed only by way of a democratic dialogue and negotiations which lead to the establishment of a new economic order in the world."

In his toast Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, expressed great satisfaction in having had the occasion to visit Yugoslavia for the first time and expressed sincere hopes that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh will continue to develop and strengthen.

Premier Ershad said that Bangladesh remembers with gratitude the unreserved support given by President Tito and the friendly people of Yugoslavia to Bangladesh from the beginning of its struggle for independence and after.

"It is a great satisfaction to know that our bilateral relations have always been relations of increasing solidarity and constant development. Bangladesh and Yugoslavia are today partners in achieving progress, sharing views on many issues of regional and global significance," Ershad said.

The chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh went on to say, "All of us, as members of the Nonaligned Movement, are very pleased with the fact that the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference was held in New Delhi, as planned, and that Bangladesh and Yugoslavia made sincere efforts to bring this conference to a successful conclusion. We are convinced that this world force will continue to strengthen, adhering firmly to its original and authentic principles and preserving its nonbloc character."

## Planinc Toasts Ershad

LD101036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 9 Jun 83

["Planic's Toast at Dinner for Premier of Bangladesh" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] It is with particular pleasure that I note that close relations based on firm ties forged in the just struggle for peace, equality, independence and unhindered development and cooperation by all countries exist between our two nonaligned nations. Through our bilateral cooperation, and, in particular, through our joint actions in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and other international forums, we have built a high degree of mutual trust and understanding. We have succeeded so far in achieving significant results in our cooperation and hence favorable conditions have been created for its further expansion and consolidation, particularly in the economic field.

Milka Planinc expressed great concern about the very unfavorable trends in international relations marked, as she said, by intensified rivalry between great powers and blocs, by frequent application of force and interference, by an intensified arms race, by numerous hotbeds of conflict and by very exacerbated economic problems. All this threatens world peace and security and reflects negatively, above all, on developing countries, particularly on the lesser developed ones, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed. In this context she concluded:

"These times of highly exacerbated political and economic conditions further confirm the value and role of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy as an irreplaceable, global, independent and non-bloc factor in the struggle for peace and development.

"The recent successful Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi has convincingly confirmed the universal character and original principles, goals, and criteria of the Nonaligned Movement, its unity, solidarity, and ability to act. We highly appreciate the contribution made by Bangladesh and by you personally, Mr Premier, to the work of the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries.

"Our priority tasks now are to implement the decisions of the seventh summit with the aim of consolidating peace and speeding up development in the world. In this context it is necessary to strengthen further the role and significance of the United Nations in order to resolve more successfully the most fundamental international problems within the framework of the international organization."

Recalling the UNCTAD session, Milka Planinc said: The agenda of this conference contains fundamental issues, on the solution of which the improvement of the international economic situation depends. We expect the Sixth UNCTAD to open up, with positive decisions, the process of international agreement and to respond to the needs both of developing countries and other countries. The stability of the world economy and the relations as a whole on which the most vital interests of mankind depend cannot be based on a lasting division into rich and poor and on an unjust international economic order. It is also in the interests of the developed countries and not only of the developing countries that agreement be achieved to begin global negotiations and to take immediate measures to overcome the present crisis situation. Our two countries, as nonaligned and developing countries, are interested in a successful outcome of the Sixth UNCTAD. Yugoslavia as the host country will make maximum efforts in this direction. We highly value Bangladesh's active role in resolving international economic problems and your personal participation as chairman of the Group of 77 at the Sixth UNCTAD, by which you contribute to the efforts to achieve positive results at this session.

The president of the FEC said that the joint approach by Yugoslavia and Bangladesh to the most important international issues as well as mutual interest and readiness to strengthen international cooperation were fully confirmed in the talks which she had with the Bangladesh premier today.

"Your visit to our country, I am convinced, will be a significant contribution to the further promotion of cooperation in various fields, particularly of economic cooperation between our two countries to our mutual benefit," Milka Planinc said at the end of her toast.

## Dam, Mojsov Meet

LD111336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1150 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The President of the sixth UNCTAD and Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lazar Mojsov, today, Saturday, received the U.S. delegation head to the UNCTAD session and Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth Dam.

They considered the overall situation in international economic relations and the difficulties experienced by the world economy, and by the developing countries in particular. In this reference, they considered the Sixth UNCTAD work so far and the prospects for the further successful course and ending of the important international meeting.

## Mojsov Meets Yao Yilin

LD111156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary and Sixth UNCTAD President Lazar Mojsov met with People's Republic of China Vice-Premier Yao Yilin at "Sava" Center today, Saturday. Yao Yilin heads his country's delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade.

In a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the work of the Sixth UNCTAD and on the promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

## Yao Yilin Visits Memorial

LD122158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

The vice premier of the PRC State Counctil laid flowers on President Tito's grave, signed his name in the visitors' book and looked around the residence of President Tito.

## Planinc Meets Lukanov

AU101934 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Sofia, June 10 -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in Yugoslavia heading the Bulgarian delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD Session, was received by Mrs Milka Planinc, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. During the talk a positive assessment was made of the state of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations and mutual desire and readiness for their furthering were expressed. Stress was laid on the great importance of the two countries' economic relations.

Mr Andrey Lukanov decorated Mrs Milka Planinc with a jubilee medal "100 Years of Georgi Dimitrov's Birth".

During his stay in Yugoslavia Mr Andrey Lukanov had meetings with a number of Yugoslav leaders and economic figures. He had talks with Mr Zvone Dragan, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council, Mr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade, Mr Milorad Stanovic, chairman of the Federal Council on Agriculture, with the chairmen of the Executive Councils of the SR of Serbia Mr Branislav Ikonic, of the SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mr Seid Maglalija, and of the autonomous district of Kosovo Mr Imer Pulja.

During the talks a number of specific questions of Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation in the sphere of trade, specialization and joint production were reviewed. It was found that there exist great reserves and possibilities for its extending. The two parties to the talks stressed the need for applying some new forms of cooperation.

## Zarkovic Receives Khieu Samphan

LD101402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic received Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan in the Palace of the Federation here today (Friday). They exchanged views on international questions, particularly those related to the situation in Southeast Asia and prospects for the settlement of problems in this part of the world by political means.

## Khieu Samphan Meets Mubarak

BK130240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 June Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Sixth UNCTAD meeting, paid a courtesy visit to His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, in Belgrade Palace. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were His Excellency Hasan Kamal 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Egypt, and His Excellency Mustafa 'Abd al-Razzaq, Egyptian ambassador to Yugoslavia. On the Kampuchean side were Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republc of Egypt; and Ambassador (Sung Sikoeun).

During that occasion Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] to President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government for providing firm and constant support and assistance to the just struggle for national salvation of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean vice president highly appreciated the constant efforts of the president and the Government of Egypt for a long-lasting peace in the Middle East.

As for President Mubarak, he expressed his pleasure at having talked to Vice President Khieu Samphan. He reaffirmed to Vice President Khieu Samphan the firm support of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. The president said: Our position regarding the Kampuchean problem will not change; this is our policy in every international arena.

Vice President Khieu Samphan talked about the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors who are facing more and more difficulties and impasses in every field, the military field in particular.

The meeting lasted for 40 minutes in a very warm atmosphere of friendship.

## Other Khieu Samphan Meetings

BK120707 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 7 June, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, held talks with His Excellency Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister and head of the Japanese delegation. Attending this talk -- which was held in a friendly atmosphere -- were His Excellency Tamio Amau, Japanese ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Chan Youran.

On 7 June Vice President Khieu Samphan also held friendly talks with His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister. His Excellency Alex Alatas, Indonesian ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, and Ambassador Chan Youran attended this talk.

## Mojsov Meets Indonesian Minister

AU101135 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday held talks with Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, who is leading a delegation of his country to the Sixth UNCTAD meeting.

During the talks views were exchanged on preparing the decisions of the Seventh Summit of the nonaligned countries and on current problems pertaining to the work of the Sixth UNCTAD meeting, as well as about promoting bilateral relations.

## Manescu Meets Yao Yilin

AU101945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 10/06/1983 -- Manea Manescu, personal representative of Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu to the Sixth UNCTAD Session, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation to the session, had an interview, in Belgrade, with Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, head of the Chinese delegation to the session. During the talks, questions on the agenda of the session were approached as well as aspects of the developments of the manysided relations between Romania and China and current international issues.

## Other Manescu Meetings

AU111846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES). 11/6/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative to the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation to the session, had interviews with Yondongiyn Ochir, minister of foreign trade of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yerasimos Arsenis, minister of national economy of Greece, Mats Hellstroem, minister of foreign trade of Sweden, as well as with other heads of the participating delegations.

During the talks, questions were approached related to the session's agenda as well as aspects of the development of the economic relations between Romania and the respective countries.

## COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD111706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Algiers, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The joint Yugoslav-Algerian Economic Cooperation Committee closed here today (Saturday) after reaffirming the two countries' determination to further their relations and enhance the transfer of technology, scientific cooperation, and the training of personnel.

The co-chairmen of the committee, member of the Yugoslav Government Zivorad Kovacevic and Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry Kasdi Merbah, expressed satisfaction with the all-round rise in cooperation between the two countries.

Stability and longterm nature must be the main features of Yugoslav-Algerian relations, it was stated during the signing of the minutes of the session.

A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for this and next year was also signed.

MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETING IN STIP

AU091711 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Stip, 5 Jun -- Today in Stip the traditional border meeting of the people of Stip, the SR of Macedonia, and the people of Blagoevgrad, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, within the framework of interstate cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was held. At Sloboda Square several thousand people attended a rich joint cultural and artistic program featuring ensembles and singers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Macedonia. The program of the border meeting also included several sports events between Stip and Blagoevgrad.

DATA GIVEN ON ECONOMY'S 1983 EARNINGS, LOSSES

AU091257 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 83 p 8

[Lj.C. Report]

[Text] In the first 3 months of this year, more than 29,000 basic organizations of associated labor in the economy earned 35 percent more total income, 31.4 percent more income, and 26.6 more net income than in the first 3 months of last year. Losses increased by as much as 58.8 percent and totaled 69.2 billion dinars.

According to the periodical accounts, the number of people employed in the economy increased by 2 percent, or by almost 100,000 workers. Therefore, on the last day of March, there were 4,672,000 people employed in working collectives in the economy. Compared with last year, spending increased by 36.6 percent, distributed income by 32.7 percent, and distributed net income by 26.7 percent.

Among the allotments from the distributed income, the so-called "other allotments" have increased most, by 72.2 percent, and one of those other allotments, the part of income alloted for interests -- which is the highest one anyway -- has increased by as much as 86 percent.

The average monthly net personal income of those employed in the economy of Yugoslavia for the first 3 months of this year amounted to 13,363 dinars and was 20.9 percent higher than the average income for the same period last year. The highest average income of 14,804 dinars was earned by those employed in the Slovene economy and the lowest, 11,288 dinars, by those employed in the Macedonian economy. Workers of the economic collectives in Serbia proper had an average income of 12,611 dinars, in Croatia 14,419, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 13,130, in Montenegro 11,518, in Vojvodina 13,766, and in Kosovo 11,404 dinars.

Of the 69.2 billion dinars of total losses incurred in those 3 months, the greatest losses were caused in industry and mining, 36.7 billion dinars. Compared to the data for last year, the losses in industry and mining in the first 3 months of this year increased 73.1 percent. Builders incurred losses of 10.3 billion and producers of oil derivatives, 7.7 billion dinars.

Losses were reduced in the iron and steel industry by only 3.8 percent; in railroad transportation, by a mere 0.1 percent.

## LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS, SETS PLENUM FOR 28 JUNE

AU101501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today (presided over by Mitja Ribicic), the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed current problems in advancing its organization and methods of work in view of the role and responsibility of this political executive organ of the Central Committee in implementing the decisions and views of the 12th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

A proposal on honoring the name and work of Vladimir Bakaric was discussed and adopted at the session. The honoring of the name and work of Vladimir Bakaric must be comprehensive, lasting, and uniform throughout the country because this is in accord with the role and importance of Vladimir Bakaric in our revolution and socialist self-managing development.

The Presidium decided that the next session of the LCY Central Committee would be held on 28 June 1983. At that session a discussion will be held on the international situation, Yugoslavia's position, trends in the workers' movement, and LCY tasks.

## SLOVENIA'S SETINC ON 'YUGOSLAVISM,' UNITY

AU081950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 June 83 p 5

[Report on interview granted by Franc Setinc, president of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference, to Jovan Pjevic, editor of the BORBA editorial office for the SR of Slovenia, in Ljubljana in June]

[Excerpts] Lubljana, June -- The reasons for this interview were certain occurrences of mistaken concepts of and a wrong approach to Yugoslavism and togetherness as well as certain criticisms made by Comrade Setinc about some BORBA articles.

Red Clericalists

"It would be bad," our interlocutor explains, "if an editor or journalist in any public information medium imagined himself as the only orthodox defender of Yugoslavism only because he sits in the central editorial office. It may be useful to recall the case 10 or more years ago when the initiative for publishing the republican editions of the newspaper KOMUNIST was born. At that time, certain individuals in the central editorial office expressed concern for the unity and revolutionary orientation of our development as though the pillars of unity were to be found only in the central federal institutions while everywhere else there were only champions of disintegration and disunity."

[Question] We hope that you are not recalling this "case" with reference to BORBA and we hope that today there are fewer people who view our federalism and unity this way.

[Answer] I do not claim that there are such cases in BORBA but, unfortunately, even today there are such individuals in some federal institutions. I do not wish to be unjust to anyone because everyone cannot be put in the same basket, but the fact is that in the federal bureaucracy, in addition to a majority of good people, there are those cadres who behave as some kind of arbiters and as some kind of spiritual guardians of Yugoslavism and who think that Yugoslavia would fall apart without them.

Their reasoning is the reasoning of red clericalists or of whitewashed graves, for which no one can ever be sufficiently pious..., that is, in our case, ardently enough, "Yugoslav." They fail to consider the fact that every single people must above all be free and independent in decisionmaking about its own development in order to be able to assume responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, and vice versa.

[Question] You spoke recently about the appearance of the "ancient fear" as a result of the Kosovo events.

[Answer] No one has the right to suspect all those who work in our schools just because of what has happened in the Kosovo schools. In Slovenia, even the full day elementary schools and all other schools have the right and duty to adapt their programs to the specific characteristics of their communities, to grow together with everything positive in their local communities, the associated labor.... Is this not Yugoslavism?! The question that arises in this connection is the question of who has the right to behave as some kind of tutor to the republics and provinces to ensure that they do not stray from the right road, as if the federation were something above the republics and provinces. If someone attacked Yugoslavia's independence, its defense would not depend primarily on the individuals at the federal center, on such and other similar tutors of Yugoslavia, but rather on each individual member of this Yugoslavia and on each of its peoples and nationalities separately. An aggression would not threaten only Yugoslavia's state sovereignty but the identity of each people and their culture, including their language and the rest of it. This is how it has always been and how it will always be in the future if we fail to strengthen our unity on the sufficiently firm foundations of our equality, which is the backbone of our brotherhood and unity. No matter what the individual tutors subjectively think or wish, any tutelage only undermines our common foundations.

[Question] You have warned on several occasions that, using the term "togetherness," some people are implying a centralist unitarianist concept of Yugoslavia. What is actually involved in this connection?

[Answer] A majority, including BORBA, uses this term correctly and understands it as meaning our brotherhood, unity, and equality, that is -- cooperation, association of labor and pooling of resources, life in our common state, Yugoslav patriotism, and respect for the fact that Yugoslavia is a fraternal community of equal peoples and nationalities and a socialist, federal, and nonaligned country. However, I know that there are some who use the term "togetherness" as a synonym for something that is supposed to be contrary to what is specific and as something that is created outside the republics and provinces. An acquaintance recently said to me: "It is a pity that in 1945 we did not create a Yugoslavia without republics and provinces.... Then we would have greater unity and fewer difficulties..." As if in 1945 and in 1943 in Jajce Yugoslavia without the republics and provinces could have been created at all without being a continuity of the old unitarianist Yugoslavia! And a unitarianist concept of Yugoslavia would have prevented the national liberation struggle at its very inception and would have stifled the revolution!

Deposits, Small Border Traffic, Statements...

[Question] We know that you are not quite satisfied with the manner of interpretation and presentation of the letter of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference on exempting from deposits those holding small border passes, under the provisions of international agreements on small border circulation of people.

[Answer] There are some people who strive to distort the entire matter and present it as selfishness, speculation, and the like. A cause for particular concern is the fact that among these people there are even some federal officials who have sufficient possibilities to acquaint themselves with the real state of affairs. How can such people hold responsible positions if they do not know that the small border traffic has developed as a result of the common Yugoslav policy of open borders? We have made this traffic possible and have developed it to enable the Slovene people -- regardless of the state borders -- to live as a united, cultural entity and to prevent their breakup as a national body.

[Question] In this connection, some people reproach the Slovenes, saying that they think only or primarily of the interests of the Slovene minorities in the neighboring countries.

[Answer] This is not true. We have always advocated and will advocate in the future the creation of such a good-neighborly climate with all neighboring countries and we have always maintained and will maintain in the future, for instance, that the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria and Greece should be a bridge of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and countries involved. Unfortunately, though not through any fault of our country, we have not yet achieved this. But despite all the difficulties, we must persistently and steadily work in this direction and use the positive experiences of our open borders with Italy, Austria, Hungary....

Therefore, when we mention, for instance, the Slovene minority in Italy and speak about the difficulties still resulting from restrictions in the small border traffic, we are not doing it for some narrow-minded and partial interests. Comprehensive and daily cultural, sports, scientific, economic, and other ties between both sides of the border strengthen the resistance of the minority to assimilation, enable it to improve its quality of life and thereby also its standing and reputation in relation to the majority people.

[Question] In this connection, how do you assess the opinion poll conducted by BORBA?

[Answer] It is a good thing that you have conducted a public opinion poll on this issue, but it seems to me that the way the poll was conducted could create the impression in Yugoslavia that the Slovenes are unrealistic because they allegedly refuse to recognize the beneficial effects of deposits to reduce the dinar outflow. The impression is created that Slovenia seeks an abolition of deposits and not just an exemption from the decree on deposits for the small border traffic within the framework determined by the appropriate international agreements.

Insulting Stories About Slovene Officials

Some people, including some very responsible people in the federation, have tried to reduce the letter of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference to being the work of individuals, which is insulting because the letter was written as a result of a clear realization and responsibility of the entire Slovene leadership. As can also be seen from BORBA reports, it was discussed by all three chambers of the Republican Assembly. The stories about the extent to which Slovene officials are united in this connection and so forth are insulting. This is nothing but an attempt to escape from arguments or, more precisely, nothing but an attempt to substitute politicking for arguments.

I am also surprised by the views expressed in the BORBA opinion poll. Is it possible to speak about a representative sample of views in connection with this opinion poll? In the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP conference, I have heard positive views on the proposal to exempt the small border traffic from the deposit.... I have also heard the same kind of views in the Federal Secretariats for Finance and Foreign Trade.... The Macedonian delegation that visited Slovenia also recently expressed its support for this proposal. And all other delegations that have visited the border regions, among them Comrade Minic, have also agreed that the small border traffic should be exempted from the deposit.

In addition to what has already been said, in connection with the deposit it is also necessary to remember that it is a constitutional obligation of the SR of Slovenia to concern itself with the existence and development of Slovene communities in Italy, Austria, and Hungary. During discussions on the question of whether the introduction of the deposit is in accordance with our country's international agreements, no one asked to what extent the decision that restricts border crossings within the framework of small border traffic affects this constitutional obligation.

CORRECTIONS TO MIKULIC SPEECH ON LCY UNITY

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Mikulic on Economic, Political Issues, LCY Unity", published in the 9 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page I 19:

Page I 20, paragraph 1, beginning line 14 reads: "...the SFRY for 41 percent), the share of the socialist states for 44 percent (in the SFRY for 42 percent), and the share...." (correcting figure and supplying dropped line)

Page I 21, next to last paragraph, line 7 reads: "...nonaligned, they point out for tactical reasons: after all is said and done, self-management could be retained but only without the LC! All the so-called...." (supplying dropped line)

Page I 22, paragraph 6, beginning line one reads: "...[Answer] In the same...." (supplying editorial notation)